The Literary Digest

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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NEW YORK AND LONDON

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Some Information About Carlyle

Peasant—Philosopher

Born in an obscure Scotch village in 1795, the "Sage of Dumfriesshire" threw out an influence which affected the minds and works of all contemporaneous writers during two generations, yet thruout Carlyle maintained his inborn simplicity and sincerity of life.

Emerson's test of the genuine teacher was that he should speak the same word in parlor and on platform—which Carlyle *the man* passed with complete success; for he merely "looked in his heart and wrote."

His "Sartor Resartus"

(the tailor tailored) which he labored three years of his life to prepare, then refused by all the publishers, later ran thru large editions. It has become a virtual text-book of ethics in American colleges, was read 50 times over by a friend of the writer, and many historic personages have confessed to a like familiarity. *Sartor Resartus* is a mystical biography of the sage's own mind and its workings; penetrating thru the clothes of man, he proves the spiritual or *inner* man, not the outward, to be the *all important.*

Carlyle's Fame

"His garment only is dead. The essence of it lives thru all Time and Eternity. His place with the stars of Heaven." *Carlyle, Past and Present.*

According to:

John Tyndall—"When all temporary dust is laid, will stand out erect and clear the massive figure of Carlyle."

James Russell Lowell—"His value as an inspirer and awakener cannot be overestimated."

George Eliot—"His soul is a shrine of brightness and purest philanthropy, kindled by the living coals of gratitude and devoted to the Author of all things."

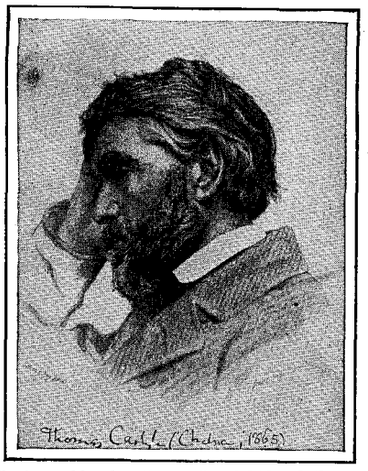
"The works of Carlyle are for all time," says the *Western Press* (England). In the *Outlook* of (this) June 12, Dr. Lyman Abbott takes up the recently published "Love Letters of Thomas Carlyle and Jane Welsh."

A Critical Opinion

"Among the masters of British prose he holds a position similar to that of Michael Angelo among the masters of painting. Power, elemental, titanic, rushing forth from an inexhaustible moral nature, yet guided by art, is the quality in both which first startles our wonder.

"The great passages in Carlyle's works form a new species, of which they are the only examples.

"Carlyle has, it is computed, the largest vocabulary in English prose. Your first impression, on turning to other writings after his, is that they are pale, and dim, and cold." *William Roscoe Thayer in Forum.*



The tousled head resting on the right hand, the worn, thoughtful face, and melancholy, reflective eyes.

A Taste of Carlyle's "French Revolution"

Spurgeon is said to have made a practice of reading this book *once a year.*

On the death of Louis XV. of France.

"Time is done; and all the scaffolding of time falls wrecked with hideous clangour round thy soul. The pale kingdom yawns open, there thou must enter *naked*, and await, all unhinged, what is appointed thee. Unhappy man! There, as thou turnest in dull agony, on thy bed of agony, on thy bed of weariness. What a thought is thine! Purgatory and hell-fire, *now* all too possible in the prospect—in the retrospect—*alas!* What thing didst thou do, that were not better undone? What moral didst thou generously help? What hadst thou mercy on? Frightful seem these moments to thee! We will pry no more into the horrors of a sinner's deathbed."

Carlyle had, as his friend *Goethe* said, "unborrowed principles" by which he tested the world. Says *A. S. Arnold*, "The more one studies his life and works, the more one is compelled to revere his profound depths and wisdom, his intense sympathy for humanity, his grim, tremendous earnestness;" to which the *Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis* adds: "To the *great Scotchman* God gave the prophet's vision and the seer's sympathy and sceptre."

Our own *Ralph Waldo Emerson*, after a visit to Carlyle, wrote—"The comfort of meeting a man is that he speaks sincerely, that he feels himself so rich that he is above the meanness of pretending to knowledge which he has not . . . This man is a hammer that crushes mediocrity and pretension . . . He is the most catholic of all philosophers."

"Frederick the Great"

Said *John Ruskin*—"The book oftenest in my hands of late years is certainly Carlyle's Frederick."

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Read the Articles on important Educational Topics on pages 177 to 182

In choosing a reliable and satisfactory school our readers will find the School Directory in the following pages of definite value. In this Directory we present the largest and most complete list of private schools which it has ever been our pleasure to place before our readers.

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Superior Schools of Germany.
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Two Pioneer Preparatory Schools.
Mary Lyon, Founder of Mt. Holyoke.

Topics Discussed at the Annual Convention of National Educational Association.

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ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL NUMBER

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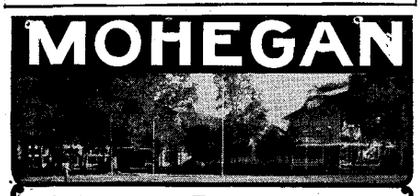

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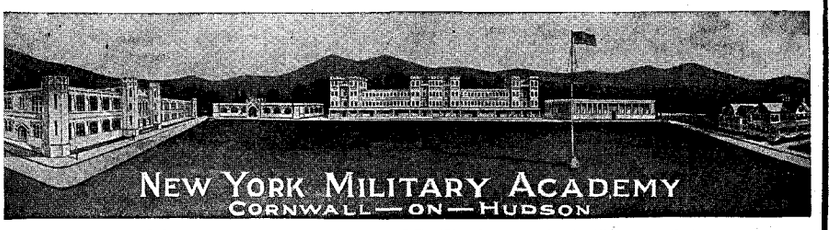

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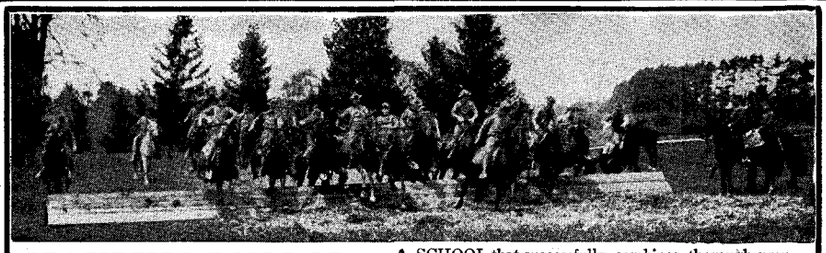

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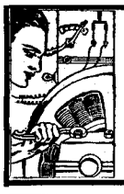

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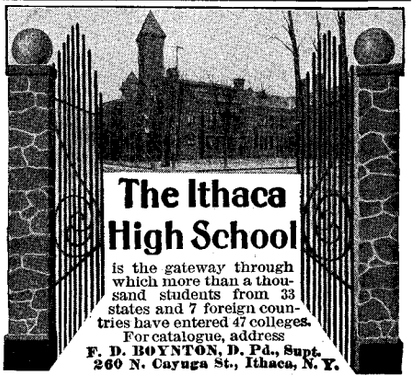

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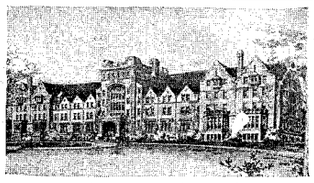

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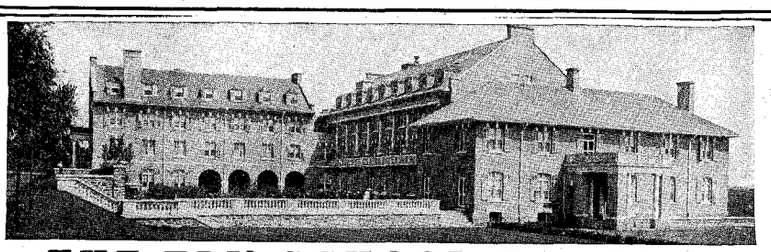

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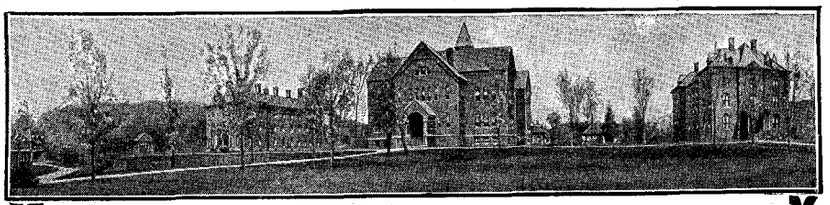

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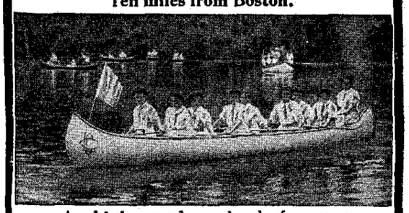

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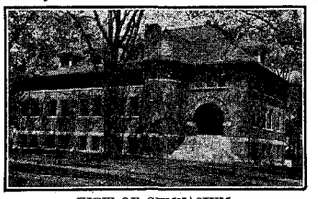

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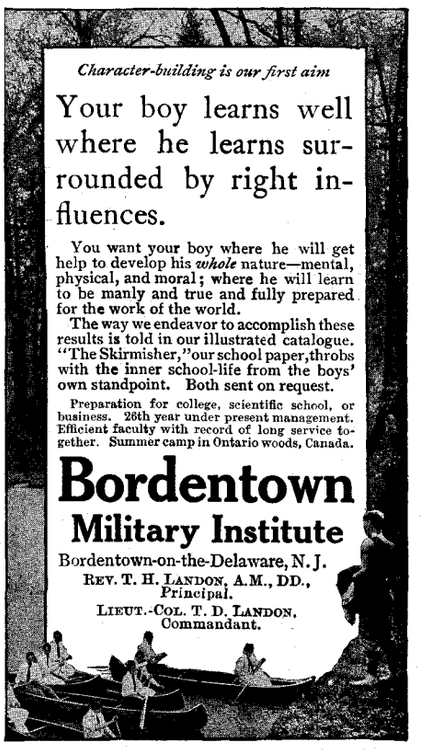
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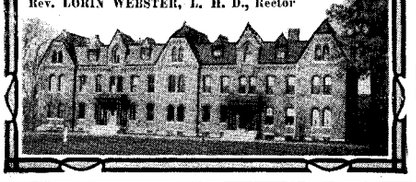

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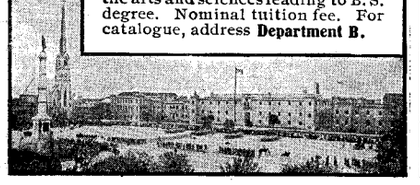

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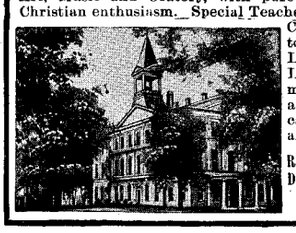

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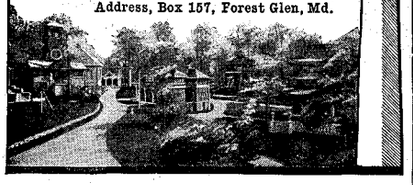

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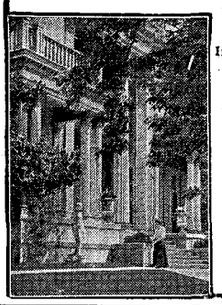

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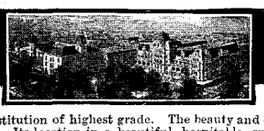

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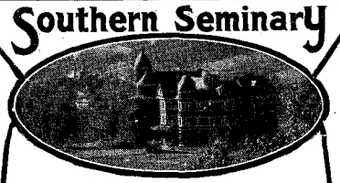

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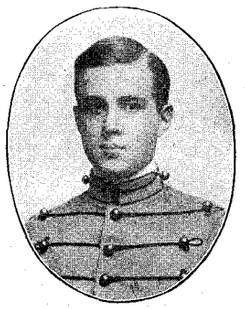

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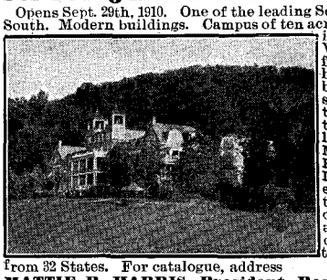

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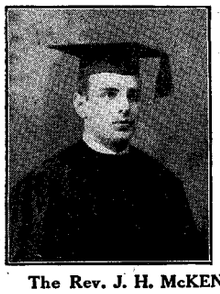

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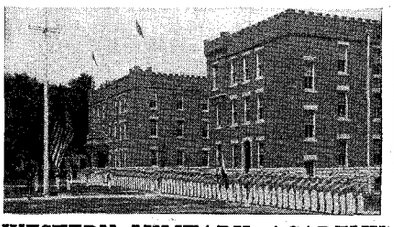

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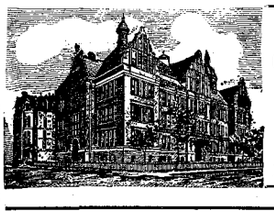

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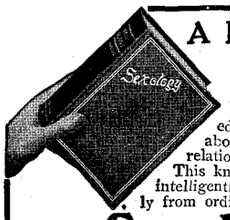

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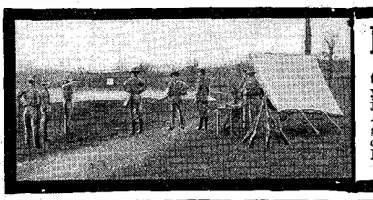

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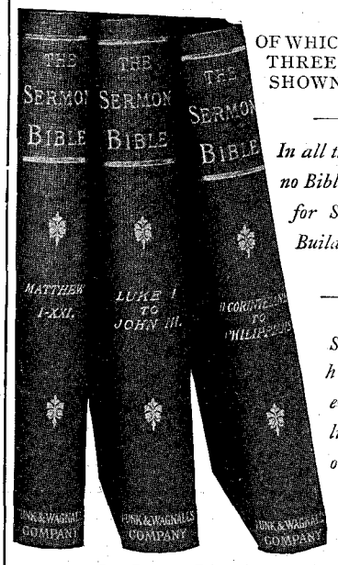

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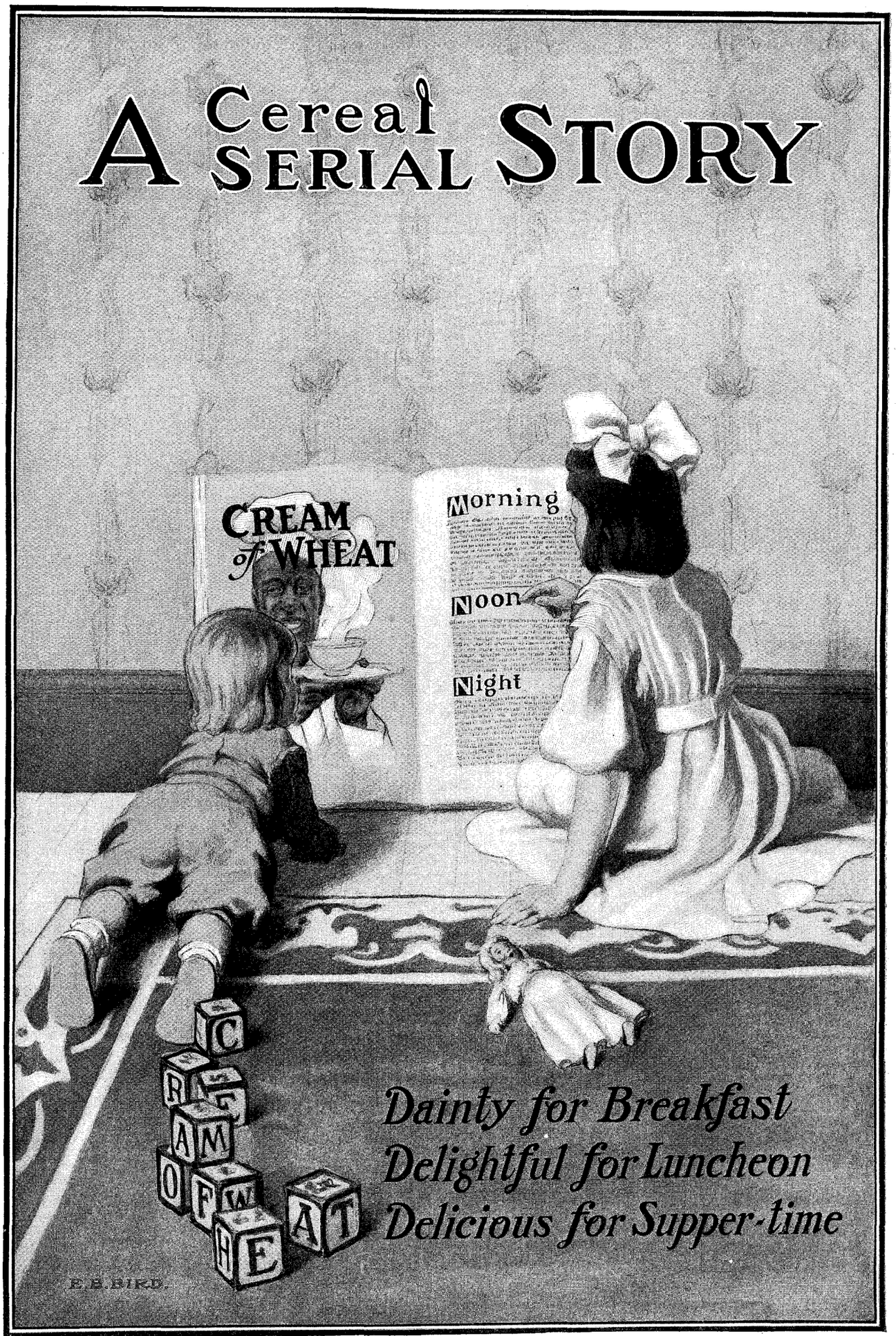

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

CANNON STANDING BY HIS GUNS

"As long as God lets me live, the muck-raking periodicals and the so-called independent or progressive Republicans shall not make me say that I will not be a candidate for Speaker, any more than they shall make me say, if I am again elected to Congress, that I will not vote when my name is called." Thus Joseph G. Cannon, stumping Kansas last week for the reelection of the six Representatives that that State at present contributes to the ranks of the Republican "organization" in Congress, paused to nail his own colors to the mast. In other speeches which have been enlivening the Kansas dispatches the Speaker alludes with fine scorn to the terms "progressive" and "insurgent" as applied to Republicanism, describes himself as "just a plain, simple Republican," and adds: "Whenever it is necessary to use an adjective to describe the Republicans, then before God, I will leave the Republican party and climb a tree or join the Democrats." Referring with evident pride to the fact that "they call me 'old standpatter,'" he goes on to boast that "I had as much to do as any other man in convincing former President Roosevelt that the time had not come to revise the tariff." Such insurgent Republicans as "La Follette, Bristow, Cummins, and their followers," he warns his hearers, "are trying to lead you Republicans out of the party of Lincoln into the Democratic party." Contemning the man who "kicks out of his party traces like a balky mule," the Speaker says by way of illustration:

"In the framing of the Tariff Bill seven Senators—Bristow, La Follette, Clapp, Beveridge, and company—and 23 Representatives said, 'If you won't let us say how this tariff shall be framed, we won't play in the game.' Now who were the czars?"

This moves Victor Murdock, one of the two insurgent Congressmen from Kansas, to retort in another stump speech that "Speaker Cannon for thirty years has been opposed to locomotion in any direction," since "during his political life he has opposed about all the progressive legislation that has been offered." In support of this statement Mr. Murdock instances Uncle Joe's opposition to the Federal inspection of meat, irrigation, the pure-food laws, and civil-service reform. "The greatest thing the insurgents have done," declares this Kansas insurgent, "has been to put Cannon off the committee on rules." And he adds:

"It is no longer necessary for members of the committee to get down on their marrow-bones before the chairman for fear of an adverse report to the Speaker. The insurgents not only wish to take the power away from Speaker Cannon, but from all future Speakers. The bulwark of the Speaker's power is his authority to appoint the committees. They want to take that away from him. It then will be impossible for him either to reward or punish members."

"It is well that I have not the power to send people to the insane asylums," declares the Speaker, while enlarging on the general subject of insurgency before a Marion audience. "Kansas is not taking Mr. Cannon seriously," retorts Senator Joseph L. Bristow, speaking in Kansas City on behalf of the insurgents. According to Senator Bristow the insurgents rather than the regulars are the champions of party integrity. He says:

"We object to the Republican party being used by the Cannon-Aldrich combination to promote the fortune of concerns, not from the standpoint of protectionists, but from that of monopolists.

"He has made the contention that we are fighting party regularity, and has cried out for cooperation. We are not fighting regularity. We are fighting for party integrity. If this is maintained no one need worry as to party regularity. We contend for the fulfilment of the declarations of our party platform. We are fighting betrayers."

Altho Uncle Joe returns from his Kansas campaign convinced that "the present Republican delegation will be renominated, as it ought to be," his confidence does not seem to be shared by all of the party papers, which are watching with peculiar interest the approaching primaries in Kansas in the belief that they will afford an index to the growth of insurgency. "The Speaker's bold intimation that he is still a candidate for reelection imposes on 'regular' Republican nominees for Congress a painful embarrassment," according to the New York *Press* (Rep.), which explains its meaning as follows:

"Some of them might have successfully wriggled out on the ground that there was no question of the retirement of Mr. Cannon at the end of his present term in the Speakership.

"His belligerent statement, hurled forth in insurgent Kansas, shows that he means to fight for his gavel. . . . This leaves shifty nominees for the House no chance to sidestep the insistent question, 'Are you a Cannon man or against him?'

"We congratulate Uncle Joe on his frankness, albeit it does him credit more for obstinate courage than for loyalty to his party or for consideration of those who stood by him in the battle with the insurgents. It helps the voters to separate the sheep from the goats. It forces candidates out into the open and aids in exacting from them pledges to stick to Cannon or vote to turn him out. It tests the good faith of those who have

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PROTECTING THE FLOCK.
—De Zayas in the New York *World*.

profest to be with Uncle Joe for the sake of principle. They should be prepared to die for their convictions, even if they can not thank the old warhorse for making the issue of Cannonism so acute.

"Republican voters who are permitted to make their party's nominations for Congress will now be on their guard against the choice of candidates who would be slaughtered at the polls as defenders of the gentleman from Illinois. Wherever the party machinery is controlled in the interest of his brazen purpose, and nominees will make as bold to defend Cannon as he has to defend himself, the voters will know what to do with such men at the polls. The Speaker will not be a solitary scapegoat, as he imagines."

While Mr. Cannon's Kansas speeches are "a fine exhibition of pluck," they are the reverse of helpful, remarks the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), which goes on to say:

"In that section of the country the bare fact that he is speaking for the tariff operates in itself as an argument against the tariff, and is gleefully pounced on by Democrats and the screech-owl insurgent politicians as corroborative of their lying identification of the Taft Administration with what they call 'Cannonism,' standpatism, toryism, and the rest of it. To speak a hard truth Mr. Cannon is, at the bottom of his heart, hardly more in sympathy with the really progressive features of the Payne Tariff, with the platform principle of schedule-making, or with the President's tariff board or commission policy, than he is with the free-trade vaporings of Champ Clark. Everybody knows that who followed his talk prior to the revision.

"Mr. Cannon may argue for it till the cows come home. For those people he is the argument against it. What is wanted there is a Speaker able to convince them by facts and figures that the Payne Tariff does not represent what they have in mind when they talk about 'Cannonism.'

"It is not a 'standpat' tariff, nor anything like it; otherwise it would never have received the President's signature. It does not represent the Cannon idea of tariff-making; otherwise all those low-tariff newspapers would not have hailed the bill as a great advance on the Dingley Law, and the 'best Tariff Bill ever framed by the Republican party.'

"Mr. Cannon's pluck and loyalty and deference to the will of the majority who revised the tariff must be admired. But it ought to be plain enough that Mr. Cannon's advocacy of the Payne Tariff is precisely what is not wanted in a district where antiadministration insurgency is causing the Payne Tariff to be misunderstood and disliked as representing 'Cannonism.'"

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) also doubts whether the Speaker's stout-hearted efforts in behalf of his Kansas allies will really help those they are intended to help. We read:

"It is all very well for Mr. Cannon to talk about the necessity of maintaining party organization in the House and of making effective there the will of a responsible majority. If the insurgents had attempted to obstruct Republican policies, or to defeat legislation promised in the Republican national platform, they could be effectively attacked as party wreckers. But the record of the last session of Congress proves that they gave as hearty a support to the Republican legislative program outlined by President Taft as was given to it by the Cannon regulars. . . .

"Republican candidates for Congress in Kansas and elsewhere will have to stand for reelection on the work of the last session. It will help no Republican nominee, either at a primary or before the voters generally, to insist that the remarkable output of legislation subsequent to the diminution of the Speaker's powers was due to a lawless and hybrid majority which did not deserve the name of Republican. The Kansas Representatives who supported Mr. Cannon in the rules fight will not find their chances for reelection increased by such an argument. The Speaker will harm them more than he benefits them by spreading the idea that they deplore the new order in the House and what has been accomplished under it, and, if reelected, will cooperate with Mr. Cannon to restore the discredited one-man system of government."

To the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* (Rep.) Cannon's dauntless invasion of insurgent Kansas to tilt against what stands for party salvation, under the delusion that it is party treachery, presents a spectacle of pathos. To the Harrisburg *Telegraph* (Rep.), however, the spectacle is heroic rather than pathetic, while the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) seems to think that the Speaker has turned a cool breeze of sanity upon the "hot air" of Kansas insurgency. The Baltimore *American* (Rep.), even more confident, thinks it is "nonsense to say that a mistake has been made in sending Mr. Cannon to preach the doctrine of get-together in the Middle West." We read:

"The very fact that he is uncompromising and can array facts and figures, argument and disclaimers in his behalf that are practically irrefutable, show that he has the quality to catch and hold honest attention and win honest respect. . . . It would be difficult to estimate the worth of Mr. Cannon to the party and to the nation, and even tho he may be out of line with the advanced or progressive portion of the party, he still represents the qualities of Republicanism that have won in the past and that will have to be relied upon not a little in the future."

To the independent papers it is evident that the general tendency of the Speaker's addresses is to revive and embitter the party quarrels of the last session. "The eminent ability of Republicans to harmonize on the eve of important elections,"

A HITCH IN THE FUNERAL.
The reports of the death of insurgency have been greatly exaggerated.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

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MR. BRYAN—"NOW, WHAT AILS THE CRITTER?"
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "is about to be severely tested." Mr. Cannon's renewed activity, declares the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), "will hurt the Republican party throughout the country." "The signs ablaze in the political sky are all thrown away on Uncle Joe Cannon," remarks the Houston *Post* (Dem.), which adds graphically:

"He curls his legs around the party's neck as the Old Man of the Sea curled his around Sindbad's, and insists upon being carried through the fall campaign."

Another interesting development of the regular-insurgent clash in Kansas has been the sensational charge that Senator Aldrich, as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, increased the duty on rubber goods for the benefit of a rubber trust of which the Senator himself is a stockholder and of which his son is the executive head. This charge, exclaims the New York *World* (Dem.), involves the honor of the Senate and calls for a Congressional investigation. The author of the charge is Senator Bristow, who, in a speech at Winfield, Kans., says:

"The duty on manufactures of rubber was increased in the Payne-Aldrich Act from 30 to 35 per cent., and crude rubber was left on the free list, as it was under the Dingley Law. . . . .

"As the bill passed the House the Dingley rate on manufactured rubber was not changed. The advance was made after the bill came to the Senate by the Senate Committee on Finance, of which Senator Nelson W. Aldrich is chairman. The new Tariff Bill became a law on August 5, 1909. In September it was discovered that the organization of a rubber trust was being consummated, with Mr. Aldrich's son as the executive head."

Among the stockholders in the new trust, according to *The Wall Street Journal*, are Senator Aldrich and Senator Guggenheim. Up to the time of writing Senator Aldrich has made no reply to this charge, altho Speaker Cannon takes cognizance of it in one of his Kansas speeches. After challenging certain figures cited by Mr. Bristow to show the effect of the changed rate on the importation of rubber goods, the Speaker adds:

"I don't know whether Senator Aldrich and others organized a trust. Being uninformed, I neither deny nor affirm, but if Senator Aldrich, occupying his great position, did organize a trust, then, under the Sherman Antitrust Act, provided the trust engaged in interstate commerce, he is liable not only to severe punishment by fine, but by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

"Let me suggest to Senator Bristow and his constituents that instead of endeavoring to make political capital by misstating official figures and making charges against brother Senators, he had better, as a good citizen, give the information that he professes to have to the appropriate grand jury and to the Department of Justice for their action in the enforcement of the laws that cover us all."

In the main the press seem to be waiting for further light on the matter of Mr. Aldrich and the rubber schedule. Meanwhile the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), evidently regarding Senator Bristow's charges as treason to the party, points to them as conclusive proof that "the man who votes for an insurgent candidate on national issues is a Democrat."

NEBRASKA'S REBUFF TO MR. BRYAN

THOSE WHO think that the highest duty of a public man is to avoid being "turned down," remarks Mr. Bryan's *Commoner*, will find food for reflection in the episode of Mr. Roosevelt's espousal of a direct-primaries bill in New York—an episode which is in a sense paralleled in the case of *The Commoner's* proprietor and the county-option issue in Nebraska. According to the anti-Bryan papers, Mr. Bryan has encountered one of the most spectacular defeats of his career in his efforts to hitch the Democratic donkey to the water-wagon in his home State. Believing that the distillery interests are seeking to dominate the Nebraska Democracy, Mr. Bryan, the dispatches tell us, declares county option to be the paramount moral issue locally before the party. He therefore asked the county conventions to send to the Democratic State Convention which meets about the middle of August delegates pledged to a county-option plank in the State platform. This the county conventions, we are told, have in the great majority of cases refused to do. Thus on the county-option issue, remarks the New York *World* (Dem.), "Mr. Bryan has met his first decisive defeat in the Democratic party in Nebraska"—where for sixteen years "he has been its leader and dominated it absolutely." Concerning the opponents of county option *The Commoner* has this to say:

"If a man opposes county option because he is afraid his county will go dry he confesses that he is interested in defeating the will of the majority of his county on this subject. But suppose he says he is not afraid of his county going dry? What is his attitude then? It is that he is not content to have saloons in his own county but insists upon forcing them upon counties that do not want them. Isn't this attempting too much? The

THE LAST TRIP.
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

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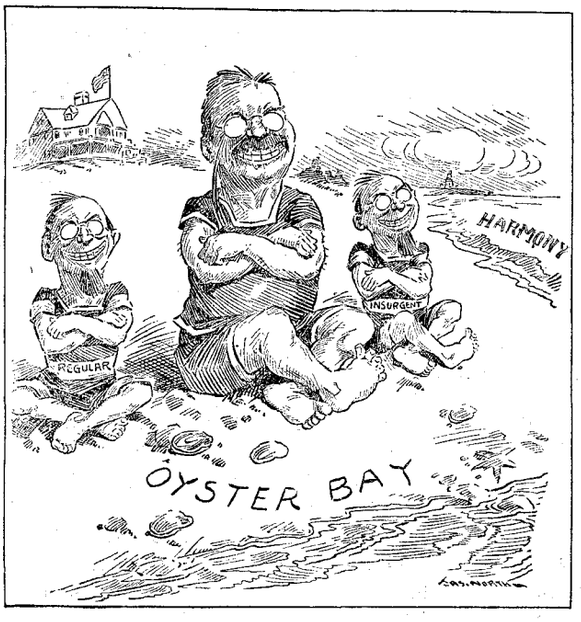


THAT INFECTIOUS SMILE.
—North in the Tacoma *Ledger*.

DELIGHTED

man who wants a saloon near him—but not too near—merely that he may have a place to drink ought to be content with county option. The saloon is on the retreat; it has enough to do to get a license anywhere—it will overtax its strength if it tries to go everywhere.

"The man who opposes county option will have to meet the question: Are you fighting for saloons because you want them in your county or because you want to compel counties to permit saloons against the will of the people? Is it self-interest or interference—which?"

In this instance Mr. Bryan is in the right, and the right will finally prevail, declares the Nebraska City *Press* (Rep.). The same paper goes on to say:

"William J. Bryan has placed himself on record as being unalterably opposed to the Democratic party being the tail-end of a brewers' procession, a worthy stand on the part of any man, whether he be Democrat or Republican. Mr. Bryan knows far better than his most bitter enemies that the stand he has taken is one of the most unpopular moves a man in public life ever made. But it will soon be time for Mr. Bryan to laugh, even as at this present moment he has a perfect right to smile. The Democratic party, in order to be saved from the rocks of party disruption, must cut loose from the domination of the liquor interests. The big leaders know it, the press is talking it, and there are plenty of signs in the air that eventually Bryan will have been proved correct in his statements. The day has passed when any intelligent body of men can be herded like sheep and be marched to the polls and vote for a continuation of a policy which has done so much to put politics in bad repute."

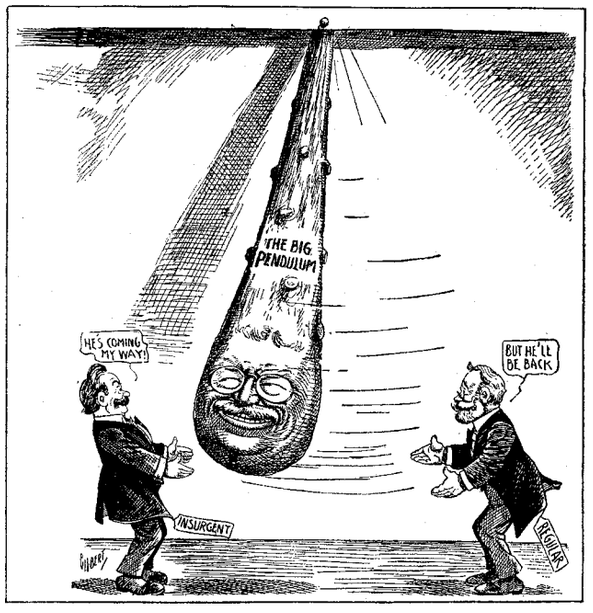
According to the anti-Bryan press, however, Mr. Bryan finds himself in a very awkward position. Says an Omaha dispatch to the New York *Sun* (Ind.):

"Republican county conventions show that the Republican State Convention will declare for county option. With the Democratic platform declaring against the plank which Bryan says is the paramount moral issue and the Republican platform carrying a plank standing for exactly that for which Bryan has been fighting, the question naturally arises 'Will Bryan stand for the Democratic platform or will he work for the election of the Republican ticket this fall?'"

On the other hand, the Washington *Post* (Ind.) predicts that the result will be "to unload Bryan, bag and baggage, on the Prohibition party." "Mr. Bryan's gift for picking out the winning issue is notoriously not an overdeveloped talent," remarks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.). Even the Omaha *World-Herald*, which has supported Mr. Bryan through thick and thin in all the crises of his public career, refuses to follow his leadership in the matter of county option, maintaining that such issues as prohibition have no place in a party platform. As that paper touchingly explains:

"*The World-Herald* has changed not one jot or tittle of its faith as to those things for which Mr. Bryan now so sternly condemns it. It stands precisely where it stood during all the years he praised it. It stands precisely where Mr. Bryan himself stood during all those years—in favor of keeping such matters out of the party platform. It is only Mr. Bryan who has changed, and he criticizes us for no better reason than that we can not bring ourselves precipitately to abandon the policy of a lifetime to go with him. . . . . .

"It is the way of the world, however. And this newspaper, with malice toward none, will strive to face the storm that now



"TICK-TALK!"
—Gilbert in the Denver *Times*.

DIVIDED

comes from Mr. Bryan as stedfastly as it formerly faced many a storm that came upon it because it was Mr. Bryan's humble champion."

The Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) reminds us that in many Western States the county is the political administrative unit, and in further elucidation of the Nebraskan situation goes on to say:

"If in a State which has adopted county option the county goes dry, no liquor license can be granted in any community within its borders. On the other hand, if its verdict is for license, then the implication is that liquor-selling is to be permitted under the normal regulations the statutes provide. Mr. Bryan has for a long time been pounding the liquor interests of the State in general terms as a demoralizing influence, and specifically because he attributes to them the legislature's rejection last winter of his recommendation that the initiative and referendum be established. The liquor interests are to Mr. Bryan in 1910 what the 'money power' was in 1896; that is to say, they constitute the target at which all his oratorical arrows are aimed."

The exultations of Mr. Bryan's foes over his r[illegible]ff move the Democratic *Herald-Courier*, of Bristol, Va., to declare that if the "Bryanphobists" continue their rabid abuse of the Nebraskan his friends will rally to his support and "the question of who will be the next Democratic candidate for President may be considered practically settled." This view is shared by the Richmond *Journal* (Dem.), which says:

"If Bryan is nominated in 1912 it will be due almost solely to his enemies. By eternally harping on Bryan; by slinging mud

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at him; by would-be humorous references; by attempted ridicule and sarcasm these people are gradually driving back into the Bryan camp friends of the latter, who have doubted his availability, but never his honesty of purpose, sincerity of motive, or righteousness of principle.

"It is not human nature for the friends of a man to hear him continually abused without resenting it."

On the other hand, the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) is convinced that Mr. Bryan "has come down with more than the customary thud; he is in fragments."

THE BLAME FOR NEWARK'S LYNCHING

THE LIQUOR and temperance forces are out with statements blaming each other for the double disgrace of a murder and lynching in Newark, Ohio, which we considered last week. The liquor side is blamed for breaking the prohibition law and producing a state of disorder and anarchy, and the temperance side is blamed for trying to enforce an unpopular law in a locality that opposed its enforcement. One prohibition paper blames the people of the county, who voted for a prohibition law and then elected county officers who were not in sympathy with it, an anomalous combination full of troublous possibilities. The Houston *Post*, blaming the prohibition forces for the tragedy, remarks that Newark's double killing is "quite an inspiring double-play to be recorded among the averages of the Antisaloon League," and this sentiment is shared by *Mida's Criterion*, a Chicago liquor journal, and also by the president of the Model License League, who has been sending around to the press a circular letter, which declares that the lawlessness culminating in the hanging of Etherington was the "direct result of the forcing of prohibition on a city

WHICH?
—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

DISTRACTED

that did not want it." And this forcing, he tells us, "was done under the County Option Law which was passed by a legislature under the lash of the Antisaloon League." President Gilmore thereupon adjudges the Antisaloon League to be "directly responsible for the murder and the lynching." He continues:

"The Antisaloon League naturally feels that its perpetuation depends on making a show of enforcement of prohibition law, and it undertook by force of arms to do in Newark what the people of Newark did not want done, namely, the raiding of places where liquor was said to be sold.

"In its zeal the Antisaloon League used a deadly combination in its work—a foolish boy and a loaded revolver. This combination resulted in a murder and a lynching. Five hundred citizens, all in 'good order,' according to press reports, watched the lynching, and surely no one will charge that these citizens were all illicit dealers in liquor.

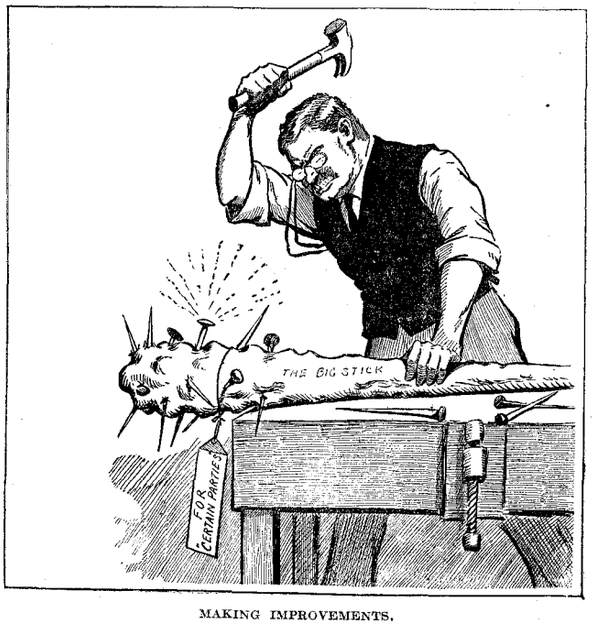
"Unjust and unpopular laws are creative of lawlessness, and the Antisaloon League, however meddlesome and militant, will never be strong enough to enforce them. On the contrary, its work will continue to stir up strife and bitterness and bring about anarchistic conditions wherever the movement is encouraged."

Through its organ, *The American Issue* (Westerville, Ohio), the Antisaloon League declines to plead guilty to these charges. Admitting that "anarchistic conditions" existed in Newark long before the culminating tragedy of July 8, this paper charges their existence simply and solely to the fact that the town "was not only rum-ridden, but rum-ruled," while through all this continued reign of lawlessness "the Mayor acted the part of a dummy, and the police, either from inclination or acting under orders, were blind, deaf, and dumb to the law's transgressions." The objections which have been made to the use of detectives in enforcing antiliquor laws are thus answered:

"Certain newspapers, unfriendly to temperance legislation and its enforcement, take great delight in the use of such words as 'underhanded' and 'sneaking' in describing the operations of antisaloon detective forces; while numerous bargain lawyers, in the employ of the law-breaking interest, make their main pleas to juries in liquor cases on the score of the so-called 'spying system' by which the evidence is secured.

"The individual who honestly doubts the policy of using detectives shows at once a surprizing lack of knowledge both of human nature and the American scheme of government. It is perhaps safe to say that there is not a criminal law upon the Federal statute-books that is not at least partially enforced by the use of detectives. Most State criminal laws require the use of detectives to make them enforceable. It would be absolutely impossible to operate the government of a large city without the thousands of plain-clothes men who make it possible to apprehend violators of the law; and there is no question but that without the use of detectives in various ways by Federal, State, and municipal authorities half the criminal code would immediately become a dead letter. In short, if the use of detectives to enforce antiliquor laws and other laws is questionable, then the entire system of American government, in so far as the criminal code is concerned, is questionable."

While *The National Prohibitionist* (Chicago) does not spare the Newark officials—"one officer, with the courage God gives the



MAKING IMPROVEMENTS.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

DECIDED

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hedgehog, could doubtless have held the jail against the mob and prevented the lynching"—yet it considers their "cowardly inefficiency" as by no means the "major lesson of the incident." This is—

"the futility of extra-official effort to enforce law against the liquor traffic. The people of Licking County, by a majority vote, said they wanted to be rid of the saloon, but, by the same kind of vote, they said that they were perfectly content to leave the enforcement of that will of theirs in the hands of representatives of a political party allied with the saloon. They voted for a prohibitory law, but for antiprohibitionists to handle it. Under such circumstances, the law is foredoomed to failure and efforts for its enforcement, tho but seldom they produce actual bloodshed and riot, will seldom, if ever, result satisfactorily."

Another fact brought out by the Newark lynching is emphasized by the editors of *The Gazette* and *The Journal*, negro papers published in Cleveland, and is set down by the Charleston (W. Va.) *Advocate* (colored) as a strange "irony of fate." Says *The Advocate*:

"That a white sheriff should be removed from office for failure to protect a white prisoner from mob violence and that the county should be compelled to pay a substantial sum of money to the heirs of the man lynched, that all this should have to be done in compliance with statutes written by negroes is strange, passing strange, but none the less true.

"It was more than a coincidence, it was really the irony of fate, that Harry B. Smith, negro editor of the Cleveland *Gazette*, fathered in the Ohio legislature the law requiring counties to pay the heirs of persons lynched $5,000. This law was afterward successfully engineered through the Illinois legislature by the negro member Edward Green. Then Smith's successor, H. T. Eubanks, another negro from Cleveland, borrowed from Illinois the law, introduced by a negro member, providing for the removal of a sheriff in whose county a lynching occurred.

"And here we also have two of the most advanced pieces of legislation against a national evil, both having as sponsors members of that race which has suffered most from mob violence."

DRIFTING BACK FROM CANADA

THAT FARMERS emigrating to Canada "should buy round-trip tickets," is a terse bit of advice from the San Francisco *Chronicle* called forth by a report that not only has the great tide of emigration to Canada ceased, but that there is a distinct "back-to-the-United-States" movement among the thousands of American settlers in the Canadian Northwest. Mr. Clarence J. Blanchard, statistician in the United States Reclamation Service, is quoted in the daily press as having interviewed a large number of American farmers, who tried the Canadian experiment, but were mighty glad to get back home. One of these men is said to have told Mr. Blanchard that "practically every American farmer in the neighborhood of Alberta, where the Canadian Government maintains an irrigation project, was anxious to get back if he could sell his holdings in the Dominion." We are further informed that over 15,000 of these farmers have returned in the last nine months.

Some of the reasons why so many of "the pilgrims who went to the northern land of milk and honey are returning to civilization tired, disappointed, disillusioned," to quote the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, are thus set forth by the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*:

"The American settlers were dissatisfied with the character of the land, the crops from which they alleged consisted principally of alfalfa and such hardy grains as winter wheat, and even these were not sure. The form of government did not appeal to them, and they considered the railroad freight rates exorbitant. The climate was a source of dissatisfaction, ice and snow in August and September of last year adding to their discontent."

The New York *Times* finds cause for gratification in the reaction from a movement which has sent over 300,000 American citizens across our northern border in the last five years, 103,798 emigrating in the year ending March 31, 1910, according to consular reports. *The Times* accounts for the situation in this way:

"As speculation carried land prices in the West and in the border States to the highest figures ever recorded, it was but natural that by selling out at these inflated valuations and buying cheap lands in Alberta the farmers would think they had bettered their condition, for they would still have a farm and some cash remaining after paying the purchase price. . . . As the unusual and artificial condition which stimulated and favored this northward trek shows signs of coming to an end, the wanderers begin to take the home trail."

In this connection it is somewhat interesting to note in the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondence an account of the establishment in the American capital of a permanent Canadian press bureau. This is to be centrally located, will furnish reliable data concerning the Canadian West, will publish a bulletin periodically, and may exhibit stereopticon and moving-picture lectures to further its work of exploitation. It is through such activity on the part of the Canadian Government and various railroads that Americans have been led to sell their farms and take up cheap lands in Western Canada, declares the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. We are told further:

"But the Canadians neglect to tell about the streams of disappointed Americans who are leaving Canada and returning to their own country. . . . Lured into an alien climate and environment, and virtually compelled to renounce allegiance to their own country, the disappointment which has come to many of them was natural. To a large extent the Canadians have been playing a confidence game on American farmers, and the facts are coming to light."

While this report is "interesting," the Cincinnati *Times-Star* is inclined to doubt the existence of "so sweeping a change as the Reclamation Service officials prophesy." It reasons thus:

"The underlying cause of the movement of American farmers into Canada has been free, or at least cheap, land—an incentive that has always appealed strongly to the Anglo-Saxon American, and which was entirely responsible for the rapid development of our own West.

"There is some good Government land still to be taken up in the American West. Some of the irrigation projects offer tempting inducements to settlers. But in this country we have no such vast areas of untouched productive land as they have up in Canada. Of course, the Canadian climate is pretty severe. The Canadian form of government is not very different from our own.

"Perhaps the emigration of farmers from this country to Canada will not continue. If it lets up altogether, however, merely because the thermometer sometimes drops out of sight in Winnipeg or Medicine Hat, the character of the American farmer must have changed a good deal in the past few decades."

That this emigration is not "letting up," however, is the opinion of Mr. Cy Warman, who writes from Montreal to the New York *Sun*, saying that he has visited Western Canada frequently in the last seven years, and knows the country thoroughly, and in all his experience has "yet to find the first Yankee or Scotchman kicking on the country or the conditions." This Washington dispatch, he avers, "is the third foolish and futile attempt to stop the stampede to Canada":

"Meanwhile Americans from the Middle West are pouring into Canada; one special train delivered about 600 settlers at the two-year-old town of Scott, Sask., in a single day last spring, and they were estimated to be worth $10,000 in money and machinery. They are coming at the rate of about 100,000 a year, bringing $100,000,000 with them.

"Americans dominate the grain trade and the lumber business in the West. The statement is made, and I have not seen it contradicted, that two-thirds of the land that has passed from the Crown in the Canadian West has passed to Americans or American capital. American merchants and manufacturers are participating in this wonderful development."

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BALANCES WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING

"A FALSE balance is abomination to the Lord," wrote King Solomon, "but a just weight is his delight." "The discoveries of Mayor Gaynor's Commissioner of Weights and Measures," writes the Philadelphia *Record*, "indicate that the Lord has had little occasion to take pleasure in the island of Manhattan for some time." This state of affairs has been unearthed by Mr. Clement J. Driscoll, whom Mayor Gaynor appointed as the new head of a bureau evidently idle and inefficient. Light weights and short measures were found to apply to goods of every description—candles, ham, strawberries, sheets, potatoes, coal, fish, and ice—and so great were the discrepancies that one really might find a pound of lead weighing less than a pound of feathers. Responsibility for this state of affairs is placed on "trade customs," no one of which, says Commissioner Driscoll, seems to operate in the interest of the consumer. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says of the cause of such an apparent subversion of business morals:

"The dishonesty in the sale of goods has been very general, but it has sprung from lack of close supervision rather than from wide-spread dishonesty of purpose. There are dishonest men in every line of business. When such men are allowed to sell goods under weight or measure, honest men who compete with them must either lose business or resort to the same sort

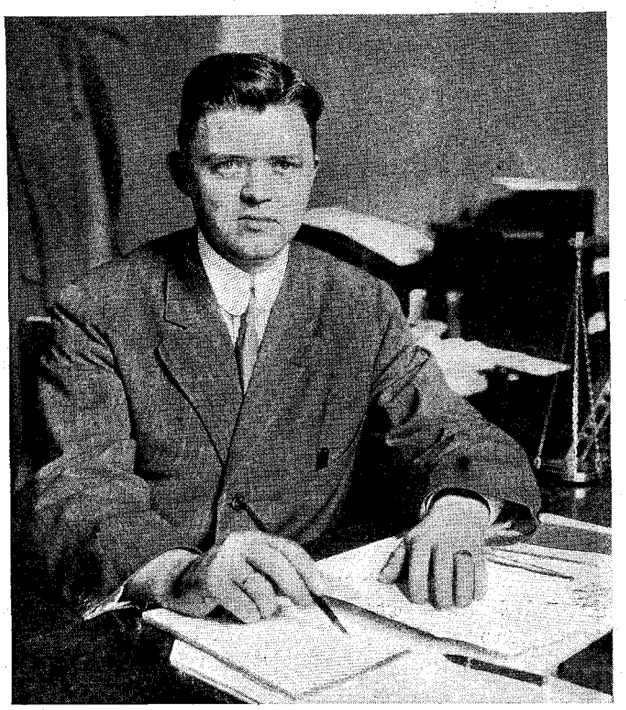
SMASHING FALSE MEASURES BACK OF THE NEW YORK CITY HALL.

Commissioner Driscoll also dumped a ton of confiscated weights and scales into New York Bay. According to the New York *Times*, "the ice wagons contributed about 20 per cent. of the confiscated goods, grocery stores 15 per cent., fish markets 40 per cent., and pushcarts 25 per cent."

of cheating. That temptation has led a good many naturally honest but weak men to adopt the swindling practises, until they have become 'trade customs.'"

The Indianapolis *News* takes a sterner view:

"Much of this swindling is defended on the ground that it is in accordance with a 'trade custom.' We do not see how this helps the buyer who supposes that he is getting a barrel or a yard when he pays for a barrel or a yard. We can not see what right the seller has to put a trade custom in the place of the Ten Commandments. . . . The man who sells by short measure or weight never tells his customer that he is doing so, never speaks of 'trade custom' till the short selling is discovered. One party to a transaction has no moral right, and he should have no legal right, to set up a 'trade custom' which injures



NEW YORK'S FOE OF DISHONEST DEALERS.

Clement J. Driscoll, who has unearthed extensive frauds in New York City and has been sent to Chicago by Mayor Gaynor to inspect the methods there, which are said to give better protection to the consumer.

the other party. The truth, of course, is that this whole 'trade-custom' theory is only a cover for swindling on a large scale."

Mr. Driscoll's activity has not been confined to seeking out dishonest measures and dumping them in the bay. He has had an ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen forbidding the sale of "any weight, measure, scale-beam, patent-balance, steelyard, or other instrument unless the same shall have been tested, sealed, and marked by the Commissioner of Weights and Measures." This reaches the manufacturers engaged in what the New York *Evening Sun* calls "the mean business in devices for the perpetration of petty larceny." They have been supplying the demands of "trade custom." Such has also been the case with certain imported dry-goods which have been invoiced in parallel columns under "marked size" and "actual size." Since duty has been paid on the basis of the "actual size," the Government has disregarded the "marked size." The active Commissioner protested to the Customs officials and hereafter goods incorrectly marked will be held until the marking is changed. Agitation has been aroused in other quarters. The Baltimore *Evening Sun* writes:

"Mayor Gaynor has also discovered that the butchers of New York in weighing drest meats count in the wrappings and charge for them at the full rate for meat. On the average Chicago ham, for example, there is a burlap and paper covering which weighs nearly half a pound. It costs the packer three-fourths of a cent, and yet the consumer has to pay for it at the rate of from 22 to 30 cents a pound. In the same way the public is regularly mulcted for wrapping-paper, twine, and skewers. According to Mayor Gaynor's experts, the people of New York pay $40,000 a year for skewers alone, buying them as lamb chops or tenderloin at from 25 to 50 cents a pound. They cost the butchers about $500 a year."

At a hearing in the Mayor's office Mr. Driscoll quietly brushed

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aside the protests of the packers' committee who urged that the wrappings added value by protecting the hams. As the New York *Times* reports it:

"That was another point on which Commissioner Driscoll thought he could contribute to the occasion. He lifted a Westphalia ham onto his scales, marked to weigh 17 pounds 4 ounces. It actually weighed, with all its packing on, 12 ounces less, the shortage having a market value of 33 cents. He followed this with three hams, showing the spokesman of the committee that on one of his own product there was a shortage of 26 ounces in the weight of a single ham, having a market value of 40 cents."

A few days later the committee wrote to the Commissioner informing him that they would no longer charge for wrappings as meat, and would mark the wrappings so that the buyer would pay for the meat only. The National Wholesale Grocers' Association has also taken action and notified its members to buy and sell only by net weights.

Some newspapers entertain the hope that this movement, which is arousing self-examination in cities other than New York, will reduce the cost of living. So intimates the Buffalo *Express*, and the Baltimore *Evening Sun* reports the estimated saving to New York at $5,000,000 annually.

CAPITULATION OF THE BUCKS STOVE COMPANY

THE LONG fight between the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis and the American Federation of Labor comes to an end in what is generally considered a victory for organized labor. According to press dispatches from Cincinnati, where the preliminary agreement between representatives of both sides was made last week, the company will abandon the "open-shop" principle for which it has so long contended. This settlement, however, will have no direct bearing on contempt-of-court cases against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, who refused to obey an injunction issued by a Federal court restraining them from prosecuting a boycott against the Bucks Stove Company. These officers of the American Federation of Labor received jail sentences, but are still out on bail pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Secretary Morrison has given to the press this statement concerning the understanding between the company and the unions:

"The agreement just entered into by representatives of the Bucks Stove and Range Company with the officers of the international organizations, that this company will employ members of their organizations, and the unions on their part agreeing to supply the company with competent craftsmen to carry on their business, can only bring about the very best results for all parties concerned.

"The continued adjustment of the differences between employers and their employees throughout America is but a manifestation of the steady growth of sentiment among employers in favor of the principles for which the American labor movement stands. It is an indication that within the near future there will be few employers who will not favor collective bargaining."

And President Gompers adds:

"One feature of the settlement which does not seem to have been published 'is that the representative of the Bucks Company declared that the new management regarded organized labor as an institution which has come to stay for all time and which must be treated in a friendly spirit.' This attitude, it was further expressly declared, would govern the feeling and action of every one connected with the management in future."

Now that this long and bitter fight is over, the New York *World* is inclined to doubt whether either side is one bit better off. But the New York *Call* (Soc.) sees in the "capitulation" of the Bucks Stove Company proof of the great usefulness of the boycott. We read:

"In the first place, the court proceedings were brought because listing the company as unfair hurt its business. When the listing was discontinued because of the action of the court there was evidently no improvement in business or the company would not have made a settlement. . . . . .

"The result in this case demonstrates absolutely the great usefulness of the boycott. It was recognized by our opponents long ago. It was recognized by the courts. Consequently the courts have at all times and in all places used every means to outlaw the boycott and to deprive the working class of a useful weapon. But they have not been able to prevent the growth within the working class of an understanding of the fact that there must be concerted action on the part of all workers in order to win a strike. They could not prevent the instinctive opposition shown the Bucks Company by the working class, for that action is an indication of awakening class consciousness. They have evolved to the point where they know there are irreconcilable class antagonisms and that the interests of the working class are opposed to the interests of the capitalists. Otherwise they would never have carried on automatically the boycott forbidden by the judges."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

AN Illinois official is paid $3 a day for winding the State House clock once a week. Time is money in Illinois.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

"SAN FRANCISCO," says *The Chronicle*, "has made California famous." Yes, curse the luck! And for what?—*Los Angeles Express.*

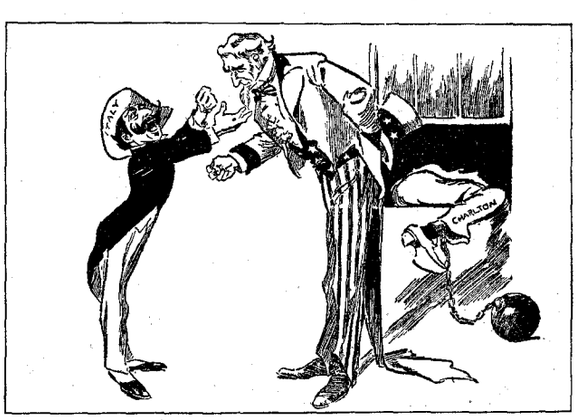
MESSRS. JEFFRIES AND JOHNSING made almost enough money out of it to get into the United States Senate.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE kind of fence-building that many of our Congressmen will be doing this fall will be hedging.—*Southern Lumberman (Nashville, Tenn.).*

FOREIGN-BORN residents about to sail for Italy are advised to take out their naturalization papers in case a murder or two forms part of their vacation plans.—*New York Evening Post.*

COMMISSIONER DRISCOLL discovered a fish-dealer who had attached to the scoop of his scales a hatchet-head weighing three pounds. Perhaps he was preparing to cut prices.—*New York World.*

THE railroads, as we know, make nothing by hauling freight. There is no money in the commutation traffic, and the Pullman Company is losing money every day. What is the fascination about railroading that keeps men in it?—*Chicago Tribune.*



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"OUR DIGNITY MUST BE PRESERVED."
—Mayer in the New York *Times.*

IT will be some time, we fancy, before the regulation of airship rates will cut much figure in politics.—*Washington Herald.*

"I DID not intend to interfere in any way."—The Colonel.
Oh, well, don't worry about it. You didn't.—*Indianapolis News.*

IN selecting a new Secretary of the Interior the President would prefer to find some one who has already been investigated.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE corset-manufacturers are to have a trade journal. As an appropriate masthead motto, let us suggest, "We are here to stay."—*Washington Herald.*

COLONEL ROOSEVELT is to visit Pittsburg in September, but his correct habits of life are pretty well formed and probably there's no danger.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE intimation given out from Oyster Bay to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt has it in for the rascals, has caused a panic in the Colonel's party.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

UP in Wisconsin the Secretary of State says the political party must have a color—red, white, blue, or green. That being the case, the Democratic organization would best be represented by a plaid.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

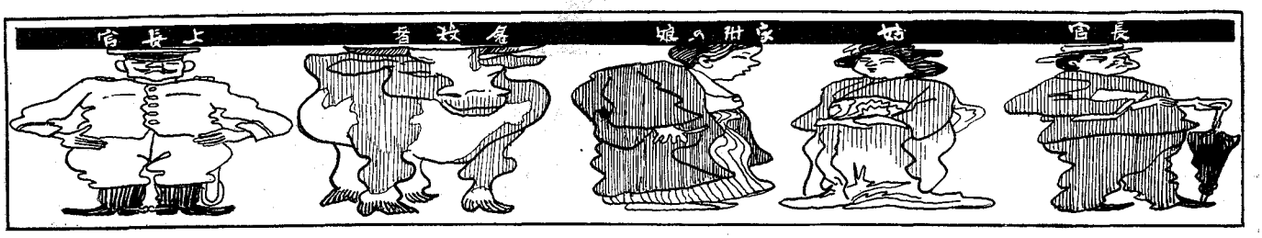
OUR HAND IN THE RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY

THE PORTSMOUTH TREATY, which halted Japan's victorious march, originated in Washington, and since that time we have heard over and over again of Japan preparing for a new advance, massing troops on the Russian frontier, and only waiting an opportunity for attack. But events follow each other with vertiginous rapidity even in the once slow and silent East, and now Russia and Japan have fallen into each other's arms and made a defensive and offensive treaty at which the world stands amazed, as its provisions are published in the papers of every civilized nation. What is the meaning of this, asks Dr. E. J. Dillon, the eminent specialist on things Oriental. In *The Contemporary Review* (London) he answers his own question by declaring that the United States has driven Japan to this final step, as it drove her to give Russia easy terms at Portsmouth. Instead of trying conclusions with one another on the battle-field, Russia and Japan are now prepared to marshal their battalions under one flag against a common foe—America. Secretary Knox laid the train for this final diplomatic explosion. "Let us combine," he said, "to keep out war; we Americans are not a warlike nation, but wish to compete with you on equal terms, financially, commercially, industrially, for there we are in our element." This is Dr. Dillon's interpretation of the Knox proposal, and he adds that Russia and Japan replied: "That is the very reason we will do nothing of the kind." "Meanwhile Japan has risen to the rank of a first-class military Power, broken loose from American leading-strings," and has "soon after taken Korea with her." This means "two countries lost to the United States commercial ring." Meanwhile China has become "the ward of the United States." We educate and arm China, and build its railroads, declares Dr. Dillon. Therefore "the United States Government forces Russia and Japan into fellowship," and the situation now stands: "China and the United States against Russia and Japan." To quote his words:

"For many years past the United States Government has pursued more or less steadily a policy in the Far East to which one might aptly give the name of commercial interpenetration. It consists in winning the markets of the countries in question according as they open and in warding off from these countries sinister political entanglements with foreign states. The means by which this complex purpose has been striven for were narrowed by the determination of the American people not to be fetlocked by alliances and not to be tempted to use force. Colleges, missions, schools, railway enterprise, hospitals, and such like Western institutions have been the chief implements of the American statesmen among peoples of the East, whether Bulgars, Chinese, Manchus, or Japs. And so long as militarism was kept under in those countries the Yankee had the lead. But not longer. Once Nippon possest a formidable army and navy of her own, the influence of Washington waned and vanished. The protégé forthwith became a dangerous rival, and the vast stretch of territory which had seemed ear-marked for American industry and commerce was diminished in extent by the defection of Japan and Korea. As Manchuria bade fair to be withdrawn in like manner from the sphere of pure commerce and absorbed by the whirlpool of politics, Washington came to the front with a grandiose scheme of neutralization by means of international railways. Russia and Japan were asked to terminate their temporary tenure of the Manchurian lines now, to participate in building a network of other lines to be constructed with international capital, and in raising the requisite loans. It was a magnificent idea and yet a simple one withal, worthy of the country whence it emanated. But it is one of those projects which ought never to be broached unless they are certain to be realized, as otherwise they bring defeat upon their framers, and sometimes disaster upon the cause. Mettle is dangerous in a blind horse."

At the same time China is "growing overweening" and begins to realize "her potentialities," which she thinks the United States will assist her in practically attaining. Dr. Dillon writes of China:

"America and China are drawn together as closely as circumstances permit, and it is taken for granted in the chancelleries of Europe that China's policy is now influenced, if not determined, by the wishes and perhaps the advice of the American Government. That assumption would explain the remarkable change in China's bearing toward Japan and Russia, which has been painfully borne in upon these countries of late, and which has certainly had something to do with bringing them together. China is beginning to awaken to consciousness of her potentialities, and she wishes to have them liberally discounted by her neighbors. She is moving on lines parallel to those which brought Japan to the summit of the hierarchy of states."



DEPRESSING EFFECT OF THE BURDEN OF TAXATION IN JAPAN. —Tokyo *Puck*.

The Chinese are in many important points of character very superior to the Japanese, is the opinion of this writer, who has spent years in studying the Far East. He has the great advantage of being able to communicate and converse with Orientals in their several vernaculars and has received a degree in Oriental languages from the universities of St. Petersburg and Louvain. He has been special correspondent for *The Daily Telegraph* (London) in Armenia, in Spain during the Spanish-American War, has edited a Russian paper in Odessa, and has traveled extensively in China and Japan. Accordingly when he predicts for China a position which, with the aid of the United States, will give her eventually the hegemony in Asia, he may well be listened to. And indeed Dr. Dillon thinks that China needs only the leadership of some great statesman, such as she does not at present possess, to reach a place above either Russia or Japan, and she is on her way to gain that place and can gain it best with the assistance of the United States. To quote further:

"In spite of inadequate equipment and great obstacles she is advancing. If she succeeded in reaching the goal, in becoming a first-class military state, China, with her 500,000,000 inhabitants, would cause Russia and Japan well-grounded anxiety. She would certainly see no cause for sparing their feelings or respecting their interests. A regenerate, reformed China, become a real military Power, would be mistress of the Far East. . . . Under the wing of the American eagle China thinks she may find the high level which has so often been prophesied for her. And she is already infusing consciousness of this possibility into her treatment of Japan and Russia."

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ALFONSO SIGNS THE DECREE

MR. CANALEJAS, Premier of Spain, has gained his point. King Alfonso has signed the decree which is to limit the number of religious associations, and to give all denominations an equal footing in the sight of the law. This, of course, is a step which the clericals look upon as a violation of the Constitution, and in the Senate the Bishop of Madrid recently spoke on the subject in the following terms, as reported in the *Heraldo* (Madrid):

"It is with profound sorrow that I regard the crisis in religious opinion which is sweeping over Spain. There are in Spain fewer religious orders than exist in most other countries. The regulations made by the recent two decrees of the King are quite open to criticism from a legal standpoint and involve an actual infraction of the Constitution."

In answer to these remarks Mr. Canalejas stood up and remarked:

"I wish to speak in very plain terms. Never shall a foreign influence force the hands of this Government. Never shall the power of the Church in this country assert itself above the power of the State. I see a religious element in Spain which is inclined to invade a sphere with which it has nothing to do. . . . I have violated neither the Concordat with the Vatican nor the Constitution of my country. There are moments in life when a decisive step has to be taken. This moment has come for Spain, and we are taking the course which is the only one possible."

Later he announced that the Vatican had consented to negotiate the question on the basis of state control. Such negotiations would probably end in peace.

According to the *Epoca* (Madrid), the organ of the Clericals, the Catholics in Barcelona and other cities have been holding meetings and making demonstrations against the new policy of Canalejas. Two large and enthusiastic meetings were held at Barcelona, where Socialism is almost as strong as Clericalism. The Conservative leader, Comas y Domenech, proposed a motion which was enthusiastically passed to the effect that "Spain desires to be ruled on Catholic lines and to preserve her religious unity." Another resolution proclaimed "homage and unconditional adhesion to the Pope."

We can get some idea of the feeling of the Spanish radicals from the Republican organ *Pais* (Madrid), which says:

"If Mr. Canalejas is indeed democratic in his views and aspirations, and will advance without wavering in defiance of every obstacle, he will indeed be treading the path traced out for him by the people and will sweep along a glorious career whose object is the liberty and progress of Spain."

ALFONSO CONSULTING WITH PREMIER CANALEJAS.

The politico-religious condition of Spain is thus summarized in the "Statesman's Year-Book":

"The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the kingdom adhere to that faith, except about 30,000, Protestants (about 7,000), Jews (about 4,000), Rationalists, etc. Within the Peninsula, apart from Portugal, there are 9 metropolitan sees and 47 suffragan sees, the chief being Toledo, whose archbishop bears likewise the title of Patriarch of the West Indies. The Constitution requires the nation to support the clergy and the buildings, etc., of the Church, and for this purpose the State expends annually about 41,000,000 pesetas [$8,200,000]. . . . The relation between the Church and the State, and the position of the religious orders, are regulated by the Concordat of 1851. A restricted liberty of worship is allowed to Protestants, but it has to be entirely in private. The communities of the religious orders are numerous and influential in Spain. Many of them have schools, and about 5,200 of their members are engaged in teaching boys of the upper and middle classes, while, within many of their establishments, industries of all kinds are carried on. The number of religious orders in Spain is about 3,253, of which 597 are for men and 2,656 are for women. Of those for men, 294 are devoted to education, 92 to the training of missionaries, and 97 to the training of priests. The total number of monks is about 10,630 (including 840 foreigners). The orders for women comprize 910 for education, 1,029 for charity, and 717 for a contemplative life. The number of nuns is about 40,040 (including 1,360 foreign women)." — *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ANTICLERICAL DEMONSTRATION IN MADRID.
Counter-demonstrations have been made by the Catholics in Barcelona and other cities.

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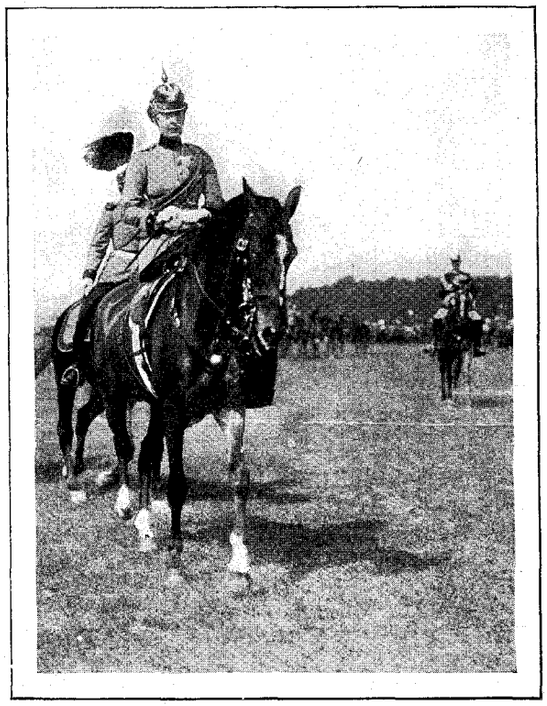
ENGLAND'S IMPERIAL SWAY MENACED

ENGLAND is nearing serious peril. Her Empire is in danger of passing from her. The writing on the wall is very plain, declares Admiral Mahan, the most able and brilliant expert on maritime warfare in the world. He warns Great Britain to be on the watch, to be prepared; for the sleepless work of the Government which holds the other shore of the North Sea is really a formidable menace to the permanence of the Empire. The growth of the German Navy and the assurance that $100,000,000 are to be spent annually in shipbuilding for some time to come "is a matter of general international importance," declares the Admiral in the London *Daily Mail*, where his article is printed *in extenso* twice over. Even to America Germany's naval strength may possibly be a menace, for, as the Admiral says:

"Americans, while giving full credit to Germany for the most friendly intentions toward them, have to note that in the future she can do as she pleases about the Monroe Doctrine, so far as our intended organization of naval force goes, because she will be decidedly stronger at sea than we in the United States expect to be, and we have over her no military check such as the interests of Canada impose upon Great Britain."

But Germany is actually at present "the immediate antagonist of Great Britain." The steps by which this condition was brought about are thus described:

"In the present condition of Europe the creation of the German fleet, with its existing and proposed development, has necessitated the concentration in British waters of more than four-fifths of the disposable British battle force. These facts constitute Germany the immediate antagonist of Great Britain. I do not say for a moment that this manifests Germany's purpose; I simply state the military and international fact without inference as to motives. The geographical situation of the two states reproduces precisely that of England and Holland in the early days of Cromwell. It was not till the nations had fought and the Dutch were reduced, less by battle than by trade destruction, that the relief of pressure in the North Sea enabled English action abroad. This result was attained more satisfactorily forty years later by the alliance of the two states under the impulse of a great common danger; but whether that alliance would have been feasible without the antecedent settlement by trial of strength is disputable. In the course of the earlier war the Mediterranean was abandoned by the English Navy in order to concentrate in home waters, and this concentration, coupled with the commanding position of the British Islands with reference to Dutch trade routes, determined then the issue."



A GERMAN COLONEL.

Among the German forces that menace Britain's sway is the Eighth Regiment of Dragoons, whose honorary colonel, the Crown Princess Cecilie, is here seen riding to the parade-ground to grace their fiftieth anniversary.

THE KAISER LAUGHS.

This is said to be the only picture ever taken of the Kaiser in which he is not serious. He is talking to the Austrian military attaché during a pause in the army maneuvers. The General Officer laughing is Prince Max Egon von Fuerstenberg. Lord Lansdowne (in cap) is approaching the Kaiser from the left.

But the great peril to the Empire lies in the fact that England has found it necessary practically to abandon the Mediterranean—"one of the great central positions of the maritime world." This is "ominous of a day when the Mediterranean may pass out of the sphere of British influence, centered round the British Isles alone." It would prove the death-knell of the English dominion. As the Admiral puts it:

"This will symbolize, if it does not at once accompany, the passing of the Empire; for a hostile force in the Mediterranean controls not only an interior line—as compared with the Cape route—but an interior position, from which it is operative against the Atlantic as well as in the East.

"It is difficult to overstate the effect of this upon the solidity of the Empire, for the Mediterranean is one of the great central positions of the maritime world. A weakened Mediterranean force is the symptom that neither as principal nor as ally may Great Britain be able to play the part hitherto assumed by her in the great drama of which the awakening of the East is the present act; while among the *dramatis personæ* are Egypt, India, Australia, and New Zealand."

"We are very grateful to Admiral Mahan for the moving and ably reasoned warning in regard to certain aspects of the problem of naval supremacy which he has addrest to the British people," remarks *The Spectator* (London), which

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derides "the foolish notion that Admiral Mahan has no right to interfere in our affairs." "He and all the best minds in his country" would be "deeply moved and deeply injured were the British nation 'to founder and go out.'" Altho Germany is England's natural antagonist, says this London weekly, yet—

"These considerations, we need hardly say, afford no grounds for attacking Germany or for treating her in an aggressive spirit. They do, however, afford grounds (1) for active and vigilant preparation; (2) for watching and clearly understanding the drift of German policy; and (3) for the maintenance throughout the world of those friendships and understandings between the Powers likely to be endangered by aggressive German action. If the statesmen of the rest of the world know their business and hold together, even the most philosophic of German statesmen may be obliged to own with a sigh that they can find no opportunity for using war as an instrument of policy, and that they must deal with the situation, internal as well as external, by some other means than the surgery of war."

WHAT NORTH AMERICA CAN TEACH SOUTH AMERICA

WHEN a professor in one of the most ancient universities of Spain advises Latin America to abandon Spanish educational methods and adopt those of the United States, we can ask no more sincere flattery. That is the counsel Prof. Vincente Gay, of the University of Valladolid, gives the South American Republics in an article in *España Moderna* (Madrid). Education in the Spanish sense, it seems, means the study of law or medicine, so that when a young man desires an education he finds that he must become a lawyer or a doctor. The tendency of this system is to flood the country with a plethora of legal and medical practitioners, leaving the business pursuits in the hands of the uneducated and untrained. In America we have special schools which train men in business, in technology, and, in fact, in every branch of human knowledge, and our university courses do not, as in Spain, disqualify men for commercial pursuits. After dwelling upon the new interest the Latin Republics are finding in the United States, Professor Gay continues:

"The desire of the South American people to benefit by the experience of the United States has been roused. At this moment an interest in practical affairs has risen to the height of enthusiasm among the people of Latin America and is daily becoming more intense. It is, of course, impossible to place their teaching institutions in the hands of North American masters, but yet they may greatly improve their methods of instruction by copying their neighbors. This may be done, not by establishing the North American system of education in these countries, but rather by impressing on the minds of educators the necessity of a greater elasticity in the courses taught, and a range of adaptability to the needs and conditions of each locality."

This brings the writer to remark that professionalism is the fatal fetish of the Latin American:

"The most serious defect in this system is that youths who would be admirably fitted for trade or industrial life are urged on to pursue studies which they have no capacity for mastering, and hence fail of attaining their natural vocation. It is evident that this tendency originates in a certain prejudice against trade as a profession, a prejudice inherited from Spain. It is high time that this system of education should so adjust itself as to abolish or at least lessen the influence of such prejudices. The ambition of every family in South America to educate their sons for medicine or the law has resulted in such a plethora of professional men as is unprecedented in any other part of the civilized world."

In this respect the United States furnishes an admirable example for Latin America to copy. As Professor Gay remarks of our country:

"Commerce and industry in the United States are the chosen sphere of men of the greater talent and capacity, instead of being the refuge of the incapable, or of those who can not aspire to the so-called liberal professions. All the Latin-American countries will soon see the necessity for abandoning this prejudice against industrial and commercial pursuits. Their system of college education must be so adjusted as to meet this need."

Particularly important is the example set by the United States in the matter of woman's education and professional training. As we read:

"Another lesson which the United States teaches to the Latin Republics, a lesson of incalculable value, is the necessity of paying greater attention to the education of women. In spite of all that may be stated to the contrary, it is indubitable that there is no country in the world where the influence of woman is greater than in these lands. In many respects it reaches a higher level than even in the United States. This is due to the fact that the education of children is largely in the hands of the mothers. The intimacy and companionship which obtains between father and sons and is a characteristic feature of family life in the United States is unknown in Latin America, where the directing influence of the mother is paramount, and the father's authority does not interpose until the sons reach an age when the choice of a profession is necessary."

The mothers spoil their sons by an excess of indulgence, and they are kept as far as possible from that contact with real life which makes young North Americans so ready and fit to cope with the practical issues of life and to conquer success. It is even worse with the girls, altho there is at last awakening among women a desire to follow the ideals of the United States, and "the idea of preparing girls of the middle class to gain a subsistence for themselves, as they do in North America, is at length beginning to gain currency in Latin-American countries."

OSCAR II.'S FEAR OF THE YELLOW PERIL—The late Oscar II. of Sweden was a man of great diplomacy and far-seeing political sagacity. Principally for this reason he was the chosen head of most of the international arbitration councils which took place in Europe during the latter decade or two of his reign, and the diplomatic world of Europe was always eager for his opinions. In the last number of *La Revue Diplomatique* (Paris) Prince Adam Wiszniewski publishes part of a letter, written by King Oscar to him, and dated March 22, 1896—long before the Russo-Japanese War took place—in which the King expresses himself thus:

"I hope to die in peace. My military and warlike inclinations, which were rather strong in my younger years, have gradually died down and have now all but disappeared. But I believe that in the bloody conflict, sure to take place some time, and on the outcome of which the fate of Europe will probably depend, the Occident will be conquered by the Orient—where already each day sees the organization of the strong race of the future and the preparation for the great battle.

"Japan's power of expansion, the energy of her patriotic people, the efficiency of her Government, the brilliant organization of her military forces by land and sea, the valor and admirable patriotism of her soldiers, the capability and decision of her officers—all this has imprest me tremendously. These Asiatic nations who have hitherto been the butt of our contempt *must be counted with*, and I must confess to a feeling of worry and fear when I contemplate the dangers to the Western-European civilization, sure to loom up from the coasts of the Pacific. It is to be hoped that I see things in a far too dismal light, and that the reality of the future will prove to be a brighter one. But at my age one has lost so many illusions."

Oscar II. saw the necessity of an alliance of the European States, and he held Emperor William II. to be the man suited for the execution of this plan. In a letter to Prince Wiszniewski, he wrote: "In a few days I am going to Christiania, there to receive Germany's young Emperor—who will mark his place in history as a luminous star shows its brilliancy in the heavens." Prince Wiszniewski adds that the Emperor William has exprest himself in favor of the formation of a European alliance.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE BLUENESS OF WATER

STRANGE as it may seem, the precise color of chemically pure water is still a matter of controversy. Common as water is, it comes so near to being a universal solvent that there is always a matter of doubt whether its color may not be due to minute quantities of some dissolved or suspended impurity. In *Nature* (London,) W. N. Hartley, writing from the Royal College of Science, Dublin, gives reasons for supposing that the color of perfectly pure water is blue. After noting the fact that "optically pure water can not be obtained by distillation," he says:

"Pure water was prepared by Tyndall by melting clear block-ice in a vacuum. Its color was blue when seen through a tube three feet long.

"The color of a hard water which has been softened by Clark's process may be seen at the Colne Valley water-works, visible from the train on the up-line just south of Watford Station, and at Joynson's paper works at St. Mary Grey in Kent. When the members of the Society of Chemical Industry visited these works some years ago, they were much struck by the very beautiful blue of the water. It was even suggested that it had been purposely colored with a very pure blue dye. Water of similar purity, containing very little mineral matter, being remarkable for its softness, comes from the Greensand below the London clay. Such blue water I have noticed in the bedrooms and bathrooms of the Euston Hotel, the supply coming from an artesian well.

"There are two natural sources of extremely pure water with which I am acquainted, and I can not believe that the water from the second source receives any color or appearance of blue through the reflection of light by fine particles in suspension. The first is in the Fairy Loch beside Loch Lomond, situated on a little promontory south of Tarbert. It is difficult to see that there is any color in the water except at a point where it wells up from a fissure in the rock and passes over a vein of milk-white quartzite which crosses the bottom; here it exhibits a beautiful blue color.

"The second source is the Wells of Dee, situated in the Larig (Learg Gruamach) at the foot of Ben Macdhui, and between it and Braerlach, about half-way between Deeside and Speyside. It is a small tarn or pool with a bottom like that of three miles of the pass—nothing but large pieces of splintered red granitic rock. It stands about 2,700 feet above the sea. The water, according to my recollection, passes down underneath broken rocks in a narrow rift in the mountain side, and is derived from the melting of snow on its northern slope near the summit, which is 1,598 feet (1,500 feet by my aneroid) higher and above all vegetation. The pool is too small to be shown, but the stream which runs out of it appears on the river of that name. The bottom of the small pool is visible everywhere, and its apparent color varies in proportion to its depth, being dull red near the sides, to a brownish-purple where it is apparently deepest. The pure blue color of the water was only seen on putting a white object, such as a piece of porcelain, into it. The effect of the blue color of the water on the light reflected from the red rock at the bottom is to give it a purple tint.

"It is evident that the blue is wholly due to the absorption of rays of complementary color, because if it were not, the reflection of blue rays by suspended fine particles would be seen against a dark ground on looking into the water. As a matter of fact, the water when undisturbed on the surface was not visible; it was very difficult to form any idea of its depth, everything on the bottom being sharply defined. These observations were made under a diffused and subdued light in a very clear atmosphere, the light being of uniform intensity over the whole sky, which was entirely covered with small grayish clouds, no direct sunlight or blue sky being anywhere visible. A fact adverse to the view that the blue could be reflected light is that the light which escapes reflection has a reddish-golden color. In a hazy atmosphere when the sun is low and we look toward it, we see the golden color; in the opposite direction we see the blue opalescence. The white light from the sky traversed the water in two directions to the bottom, and then, by reflection, back again, and it is safe to say that these two opposite colors would neutralize each other."

COLORED UNDERWEAR FOR SUMMER

COLORED underwear for hot, sunny climates is advocated in a leading editorial by *American Medicine* (New York). When it was first suggested, says this paper, that skins were pigmented to exclude too much light, physicians were skeptical, preferring to consider nature a fool to create colored races in light countries. The light theory that was utterly rejected by Americans has since been accepted by the French and British, however, who are now taking steps in the tropics to give themselves the same protection by colored underclothing that nature gives to the natives by colored skins—another of the innumerable instances where an American idea must go to Europe for acceptance. The writer continues:

"Now that the subject is considered settled abroad, we are tardily taking it up. In an article in *The Medical Press* of June 2, 1909, Doctors Phalen and Nichols describe the experiments now being made to find out whether it will do any good to protect our soldiers from tropical light by opaque underclothing, and they make the astounding assertion that they are personally in 'the strict agnostic mood.' So there are still some who think that the pigment of the Filipinos is merely a useless freak of silly nature. This is depressing, yet it shows the proverbial difficulty with which a new idea attains recognition. . . . . .

"Opaque clothing is becoming popularized and it is interesting to note that the instinctive demand for it, not only in the tropics but in America also, is so great that manufacturers are flooding the market with enormous quantities of black undergarments. Lay experience already shows it to be comfortable and beneficial. It is, of course, wholly unnecessary in such cloudy places as Northern Europe, nor do the swarthy Italians need it, but blond migrant types must use it when residing in light countries where the native is pigmented. It is considered well worth a trial in this latitude, for it has been known to prevent those nervous conditions so common in the light season. That is, it begins to look as tho the lay public will lead and the medical profession follow. It might be well to direct attention to the need of better head-covering if one is exposed to the sun. All tropical natives use elaborate head-dresses for this purpose, and it is noticed that our own outdoor workmen have an instinctive desire for black felt hats. Agricultural laborers in our South, and Mexicans also, use opaque hats to a large extent, and prefer those with wide brims. The dinky little straw hats with narrow brims affected by city dwellers afford no protection at all in the sun, and may be the cause of much suffering as well as actual sickness if the wearers do not remain constantly in the shade. There is need of a great deal more knowledge of summer hygiene in order to combat the fashions of our cities, which are much nearer the tropics than we realize."

ENGLISH PRAISE OF OUR SURGERY

SOME pleasant words about the status of surgery in the United States are spoken by a London surgeon, Dr. W. Arbuthnot Lane, of Guy's Hospital, writing in *The Practitioner* (London). Says a reviewer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago):

"Europeans who have made a study of commercial life in the United States maintain that the fundamental difference in methods between the American and the European is one of mental attitude. With the European the tendency is to adhere to, or at most to modify, the old; with the American, to attempt what is altogether new. The European engineer prides himself on the fact that his machinery is so well made and so carefully preserved that it will last a generation; the American engineer on the other hand does not hesitate to relegate to the scrap-heap the most elaborate piece of machnery the moment a more efficient piece is invented to take its place."

That this progressive attitude is not confined to mechanics and commerce in America is evidenced, the writer believes, by Dr. Lane's observations. Contrasting the skepticism of British

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surgeons with the prevailing attitude in the United States and Canada, he says of the surgeons on this side of the water:

"They are in advance of us in many ways in their methods of investigation. They attack any new problem very thoroughly and do their utmost to verify every fact by personal observation. . . . They are not satisfied to accept unreservedly any statement or observation, and least of all, any opinion, and they are only prepared to receive it when they themselves have either seen it or are satisfied as to its accuracy. They have no respect for so-called authority and part with innumerable surgical creeds which continue to control us as readily as their business men 'scrap' machinery the moment a better mechanism is devised. It is this attitude of the American surgeon that is exerting such a magnificent influence on the surgery of that country and is, in my opinion, making them the most progressive surgical body in the world."

PROPER LIGHTING FOR LAWMAKERS

WHILE OUR muck-raking magazines would turn a direct shaft of bright white light on our lawmakers in Washington, we learn from no less an authority than *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York) that the proper lighting is rather a soft, indirect illumination. A direct ray strikes the lawmaker in the eye, causing optical irritation, nervous strain, irritability, and, possibly, a life of sin and sorrow. A more diffuse and gentle light soothes the nerves, calms the mind, and induces an equable and righteous disposition. Some time ago we quoted from this magazine of light and leading some rather caustic criticism of the lighting of public buildings in Washington, so that it is a pleasure to find in the July issue an article from the pen of Mr. Augustus D. Curtis indicating the dawn of a better day, so to speak. He tells us:

"While the Senate and House Chambers are illuminated in a very satisfactory and rational manner; that is, semiindirect illumination (skylight illumination in the daytime and artificial light thrown through the glass ceilings at night), the offices in the Capitol building especially are illuminated in a most abominable manner. A great number of 32 candle-power carbon filament lamps, usually within the range of vision, are placed either around the walls of the interiors or on fixtures of antique design, hanging below a center outlet. Expense or comfort does not seem to receive any consideration. The long tunnel-like corridors are illuminated with bare lamps at the ceiling, which furnish poor illumination and give a very gloomy appearance.

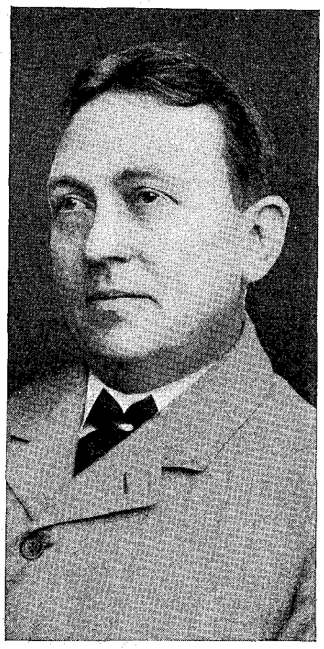
"Recently, however, there seems to be an awakening in this respect, and Col. Elliott Woods, superintendent of the Capitol building and grounds, has at his own initiative had a number of installations made, which by contrast are awakening our lawmakers to recent developments in illumination and showing them that comfort and rational illumination are available.

"As is patent to every one, it is almost impossible to use the tungsten lamps in all of their bare and glaring brilliancy. Either frosted globes or frosted bowls and decorative art glass must be used in connection with them to modify their intense brilliancy and make possible their use in direct lighting.

"Indirect illumination in its recent developments, whereby the light is thrown by the proper appliances to the ceiling at the correct angle to reflect it back to the working plane can be accomplished without more loss or waste than is used in protecting the eye by the frosted bowls and art work as mentioned.

"A general impression seems to prevail that there is a great loss in efficiency by using this method of handling the light. This is an erroneous idea, as proved in hundreds of instances of practical application."

In the same issue H. B. Wheeler tells more definitely of some



COL. ELLIOTT WOODS,

Superintendent of the Capitol and its grounds at Washington, who is "awakening our lawmakers to recent developments in illumination."

of these successful experiments in the national Capitol. Of the main office of the sergeant-at-arms, he writes that indirect illumination has proved a revelation there, after constant change of lighting arrangements, each of which seemed worse than all the others. Fifteen 100-watt tungsten lamps are used, as shown in the picture. The lighting is excellent and less than half as much current is used as before. We read:

"Col. Henry Casson, sergeant-at-arms, states:

"'It is the best light I think I have ever seen of any description, and I can not speak too highly of the soft, pleasing effect. It has been pronounced by every one who has seen it as perfect in every way. The most remote corners of the room are as light as the center, where the fixtures are. I do not know how these lights could be improved on. Certainly they are a great comfort to the office force, who are obliged to work by electric light by day and often at night.' . . . . . .

"The [other] illustration shows the entrance way to the house side of the Capitol building. It has been necessary to illuminate this space at all times, as there are no outside windows sufficient to furnish light. Never since the Capitol has been built has this entrance been satisfactorily lighted until now.

"In common with most of the passageways and rooms in the old Capitol building, it has an arched ceiling. As will be noted, the entrance is approached through swinging doors, which brings one immediately into this corridor, which is flanked on either side by elevators and large marble arches, which support the heavy structure above. Back of these arches are dark recesses, which are practically waste spaces. As stated by Mr. Gliem, mechanical and electrical engineer of the Capitol buildings, the lighting of this entrance was one of the most difficult problems they had.

"At certain times of the day, this entrance way is crowded with members of Congress and visitors passing in and out and using the elevators, and direct lighting, as formerly used in the top center of the dome, furnished very poor illumination, and it was almost impossible to recognize one. Besides, to one coming from the daylight this dimly lighted corridor presented a very gloomy appearance, which was enhanced by the massive architecture and deep recesses mentioned.

"As the dome was of a light brown color, with recess panels surrounded by gold moldings, there was a question as to the desirability of attempting the illumination by indirect methods. The fixture as shown, however, containing four indirect lighting units, each covering a 100-watt clear bulb tungsten lamp, solved this problem in a most satisfactory way.

"The appearance of this corridor is now as if there was skylight daylight illumination from the dome, and the result is such that much favorable comment is exprest, especially by those who previously experienced the poor lighting of this space."

GROWTH OF FRENCH FORESTS—Complaints of the disappearance of forests were, of course, heard in Europe many years ago, when our forests were rather in the way than in need of conservation, and our conservationists may be encouraged when they learn that in France the agitation has been so effective that the forest acreage there is now on the increase. It is the general impression that, during the last century forests have been ruthlessly destroyed and that the recent severe floods in Paris are due largely to this. A recent investigation by Rothea, published in the *Revue des Eaux et Forêts* and noticed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 25), indicates, on the contrary, that reforestation has been going on steadily during the entire latter part of the century. There was in 1825 an acreage of forest about 20 per cent. less than at the time of the Revolution, but in 1892 there was fully 20 per cent. more, or half as much again as in 1825. To quote:

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"It would not seem that there has been much deforestation since 1892. Mr. Rothea cites figures for the arrondissement of Toul, where from 1900 to 1908 2,700 acres have been planted and 75 cut off—a gain of 2,625 acres. And it is sufficient to compare the editions of the Staff Chart to see that this phenomenon has been quite general in the basin of Paris and in the north of France.

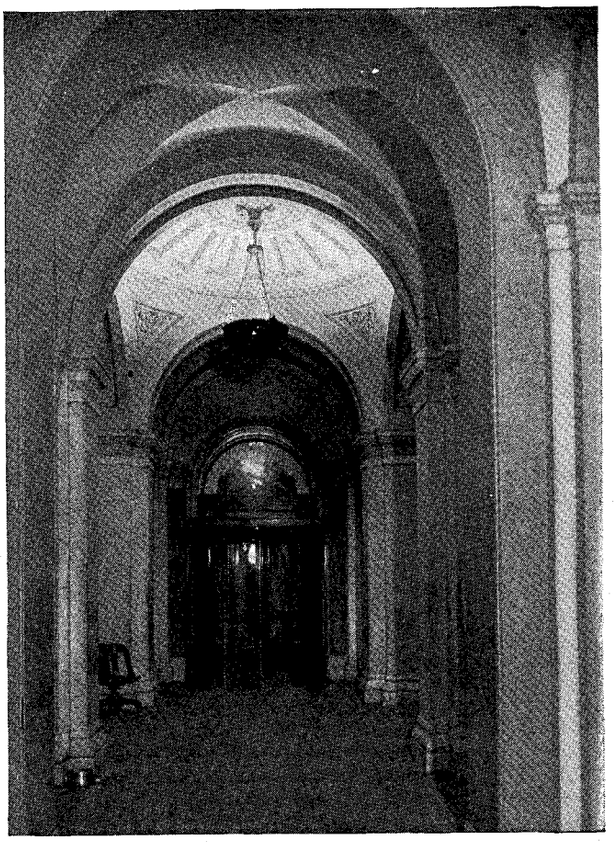
"Reforestation is a useful, an indispensable thing. The deforestation evil, however, is perhaps not so great as has been asserted. Some large forests have been entirely cut down of late; this is a very regrettable fact, which perhaps effort should have been made to prevent; but the phenomenon is local; the forests will grow again. More, these great cuts have so lowered the price of wood that many owners are now hesitating to cut their timber.

"In any case, it would appear well established that wholesale deforestation is not now taking place, and so could have had nothing to do with the inundations."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRUITS THAT NEED WASHING

THE BEST fruits to eat are those with inedible rinds or skins, because in removing these we remove all injurious matter that may have lodged on the outer surface. Fruits with skins that are occasionally eaten, like the apple, are not so good, from this point of view, because we are apt, in consuming the skin, to get with it much that is objectionable; and fruits with no skins, like most berries, are worst of all. These require thorough washing, and they seldom get it. All this and more we learn from a brief editorial in *The Lancet* (London, July 2). The writer falls foul, especially, of the popular strawberry, not only because it is skinless, but also because it grows close to the ground and hence is particularly apt to be dirty. We read:

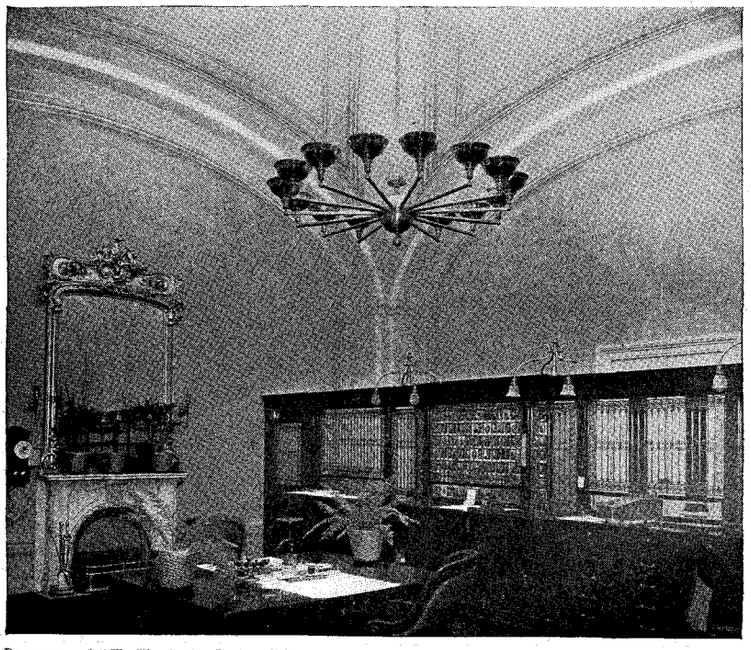
"Freshly peeled fruits are probably aseptic, and in this category may be included such familiar examples as the apple, pear, peach, apricot, orange, and banana. The peel in these instances has obviously no part in the dietetic quality of the fruit, and few persons, we imagine, are tempted to consume the protective coating; it has no attractive flavor, and it is commonly tough and indigestible. The strawberry, however, has no shield in the shape of a peel, and it would be very surprizing if the fruit as it reaches the consumer was free from external taint, considering that it is peculiarly liable to contamination. It matters little under what conditions the banana or the orange is picked and packed, because before these fruits are consumed they are skinned, and hence the impurities due to handling or to insanitary packing or environment are, to a great extent, removed with the peel, tho we say this with reservations. The strawberry flourishes in a 'bed'; it is within splashing distances of the fertilizers used to encourage its growth and maturity; it is picked by hands not necessarily under sanitary control; and, lastly, in transit it may easily encounter surroundings which need no bacteriological proof to show them as hygienically objectionable. The strawberry should certainly be washed; the process is simple and need not in recognizable degree detract from the highly esteemed characteristics of the fruit, while the small attention which washing involves may likely enough reap a great reward in averting a disaster to health. This injunction is not so absurd or superfluous as some may think, when it is considered how liable the strawberry is to contamination. Most cleanly disposed people if they visited the strawberry-fields in full process of picking would soon regard the washing of the strawberry before it came to the table or before they consumed it as imperative. Apart from the questionable cleanliness of the picker's person, it has to be remembered that the surface of the fruit is liable to be sticky, and therefore to hold on to any impurity with which it may come into contact. Further, the strawberry's exterior, in bacteriological parlance, affords an excellent nutritive or culture medium for organisms. 'Never eat an unwashed strawberry' is therefore neither absurd nor unsound counsel, and those who think that to subject the fruit to such treatment would spoil its flavor are invited now, while strawberries are cheap and plentiful, to make the experiment."



By courtesy of "The Illuminating Engineer," New York.

ILLUMINATION LIKE DAYLIGHT.

This corridor in the Capitol at Washington, formerly dark and gloomy, is now lighted by indirect light that is like "skylight daylight illumination from the dome."



By courtesy of "The Illuminating Engineer" New York.

"IT IS THE BEST LIGHT I HAVE EVER SEEN."

That is what Col. Henry Casson, Sergeant-at-Arms, says of the lighting of his office in the Capitol. The light is thrown upward, making the illumination diffuse and soft, yet sufficient.

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TWO PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESSES IN ONE

THE THOUSANDS of amateur photographers will be interested in the announcement in a French scientific journal of a further simplification of their art. Heretofore one of the first lessons to be learned by the amateur is that he must not get a drop of his fixing solution into his developer. It is therefore somewhat disconcerting to read of a new process in which the fixer and developer are mixt together and allowed to work simultaneously. The developer brings out the image; the fixer dissolves away all of the superfluous sensitive salt so that the image is made permanent. It is possible and practical, we are told by Ernest Coustet in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 25), to perform these two operations at once, provided the proper proportions are preserved. The time required is rather long, but on the other hand, no watching is necessary and the process becomes quite automatic. Mr. Coustet reminds us that in the "tank-method" of development now much used by amateurs we already have a process in which all negatives are treated alike, regardless of times of exposure or other differences between them. He goes on:

"This method is leading quite naturally to a notable simplification of photographic processes. Once we admit the possibility of letting the developer act during a fixt period, which is always the same, no matter what the circumstances of the exposure, it becomes easy to combine the two operations of developing and fixing, which were formerly quite distinct, and separated by copious washings. The essential thing is to mix the developer and fixer in such proportions that the image obtained under these conditions shall be neither too weak nor too black. If the fixer acts too quickly, the sensitive silver-salt in the film will be dissolved before it is reduced by the developer, and there will be only an incomplete image. If, on the other hand, the dissolving action is too slow, the developer will blacken too much of the salt and the intensity of the negative will be too great. . . . . .

"Again, the presence of the fixer in the developer tends to correct, in some measure, the errors of exposure and to diminish the differences of intensity that might thus result from a strict time-development of the negatives.

"In fact, when the exposure has been too long, the image will develop too rapidly and will be too black unless watched. But in such a case, as less of the sensitive salt remains to be dissolved, the hyposulfite will do its work more rapidly. On the other hand, as the developer decomposes the bromid of silver, it oxidizes and becomes less active. The more the image gains in detail and intensity, the weaker the developer gets. Thus the dissolving action of the hyposulfite becomes preponderant later than it would if the exposure had been shorter."

Exactly the reverse effect takes place, the writer goes on to show, in case of underexposure, so that in all cases a combination of developer and fixer operates to regulate the process and make it possible to perform it without watching the plate. The compensating effect, he warns us, is not rigorously perfect, but it is practically sufficient. The combination of fixer and developer, he goes on to say, is not a new idea; its possibility was discovered as long ago as 1898, and it has been attempted since, but the proper formula has never hitherto been discovered; the resulting negatives have been harsh and the process too long. The proper combination, which has now been devised by Crémier, a French photographer, gives satisfactory results and requires less than 15 minutes to do its work. Mr. Coustet concludes:

"This method will probably not supplant that in ordinary use, where the fixing takes place after the development, but it seems nevertheless destined to render real service to the amateur, either when momentarily separated from his laboratory or when without red light. It has always given me negatives that are very pure, well-modeled, free from colored shadows, and, as no watching is necessary, the certainty of its results recommends it particularly to the attention of photographers."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OPPOSITE EFFECTS OF THE X-RAY

SOME RATHER paradoxical results of experimentation on the physiological effects of the *x*-ray are now explained, according to a writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, July 9), by the discovery that those effects depend on the intensity used. The ray may stimulate or kill, just as is the case with certain drugs, as the dose is small or large. Says the periodical just named:

"Since the discovery of the *x*-rays and their application to therapeutics, many and various results have been obtained from their use, results often quite contradictory in character, the explanations of which have at times been distinctly puzzling. It has been difficult in many instances to explain why in one case the use of the rays would cause degeneration and at others regeneration of similar tissues; why, for example, in one patient superfluous hair would be removed and in another the use of the rays on a smooth skin would result in a profuse hirsute adornment. In recent years, however, means have been devised of regulating the dose of the *x*-rays and of estimating in units the amount of radiation being administered in each case. This has made the study of the action more accurate and has enabled the illumination of several obscure points. . . . H. E. Schmidt reports a small series of experiments into the effect of various doses of the *x*-ray upon cell growth. Having soaked a number of beans in water for six hours he treated the different beans with different doses of the rays, and then planted them. His results were quite uniform and demonstrated two points of interest. Whereas those beans which were treated with large doses of the rays were partially or completely inhibited in their growth, as compared to untreated control beans, those which received very small doses were distinctly stimulated; not only were the plants larger and more vigorous, but the flowers were larger and the resulting crop of beans better. From these findings Schmidt suggests that the same phenomenon may apply to animal cells, and experiments which he carried out on an ulcer on the arm suggest that this is the case. If this be so it is evident that in treating conditions in which healing and proliferation are desired, as a sluggish ulcer, very small doses of the *x*-ray should be used, whereas in cases of malignant growth, where tissue destruction is required, large doses are needed, and small doses instead of destroying the neoplasm may do harm rather than good by stimulating it to renewed activity."

WATERLESS BATHS

WHILE the conditions of our civilization require frequent bathing, and the increasing production of bathtubs is a sign of growing sanity and sanitation, many tub enthusiasts may learn with surprize that the use of water is only an incident in connection therewith—not a necessity, according to a writer in the New York *Medical Journal*. As abstracted in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York, July), this paper says:

"It is popularly supposed that this frequent bathing is essential to health. This is quite untrue. We have seen fine and vigorous men among the far Eastern *habitants* of Canada who had never taken a full bath in their lives, and, were the truth known, it would perhaps be found that many thousands of our fellow citizens know nothing of the alleged benefits of the tub while maintaining excellent average health.

"Such people do not present the fresh and pleasing appearance of the frequent bather, however long-lived they may be. Is not, however, much of the benefit attributed to the water in reality due to the complete exposure of the skin to the air? The respiratory function of the skin is of high importance, and, altho water may be dispensed with, closing the pores to air would result in speedy asphyxiation. The historic instance of the boy who impersonated John the Baptist in a medieval procession and whose body was covered with gold-leaf, with rapidly fatal results, is a case in proof.

"The ice-cold bath is a superstition; it is a pastime for the abnormally vigorous, not desirable for the average civilized man. A bath not too cold is really an agreeable stimulant, as well as being a luxury foregone by those accustomed to it only under the direst circumstances, and with the greatest sense of

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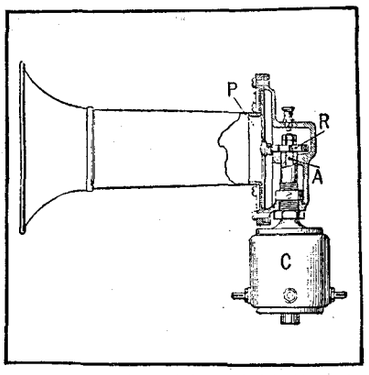


Illustrations with this article from "The Scientific American Supplement."

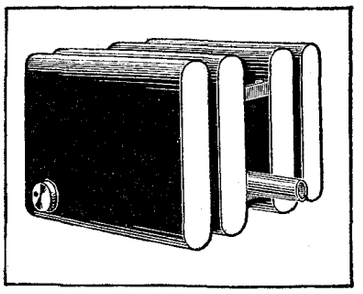
AN ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE HORN.

annoyance. The feeling of well-being after a bath can hardly be obtained in any other way, and the rapid multiplication of tubs in hotels and private residences, soon to approach one to the individual, shows how they are appreciated.

"Unhappy persons, however, whose travels in the 'provinces' or into the desert may temporarily deprive them of sufficient water for bathing, may find a substitute that will at least afford a part of their accustomed enjoyment. The body may be energetically rubbed with a brush or coarse Turkish towel and afterward exposed to the air for fifteen minutes or so. The accustomed feeling of vigor will follow and the process will be found by the uninitiated to be astonishingly cleansing."

NEW AUTOMOBILE DEVICES

THE FRENCH police, with a fine regard for the nostril of the man on the sidewalk, have made a rule that no automobile shall emit any smoke, be it little or much, regardless of the fact that a thin light blue smoke indicates correct lubrication and shows that the motor is working well. Hence, remarks *The Scientific American Supplement* (July 2), "the automobilist has the choice of lubricating sufficiently and incurring the risk of fine and imprisonment, or of heating and wearing out his motor by lubricating it insufficiently." From this perilous position between the jail and the repair-shop the motorist has been rescued by a French inventor named Dubreuil:



AN AUTOMOBILE SMOKE-REDUCER.

"Dubreuil has devised a method of suppressing or making invisible the small quantity of smoke which is always produced by a properly lubricated motor. For this purpose he attaches to the outlet of the muffler a filter which retains the fine ill-smelling smoke particles and discharges a colorless and odorless gas into the atmosphere. The filter is composed of four flat sheet-iron boxes, measuring 8x10x2 inches, which are connected by tubes and are filled with a mixture of porous charcoal and amianthus, which opposes no appreciable resistance to the discharge of the products of combustion and, consequently, consumes none of the energy of the motor.

"As the prohibition of smoke is confined to cities, the apparatus is provided with a valve by which it can be disconnected in the open country, in order to prolong the life of the filter, altho the filtering mixture can be renewed with little trouble or expence. A single charge is found to work satisfactorily for at least six months, when used four hours daily. The apparatus occupies little space, weighs less than seven pounds, and can be instantly attached to any automobile."

Another interesting device is an electric "horn," which, however, does not produce its sound by air-pressure at all, but by forced vibration of a membrane. This is the product of an American inventor. We read:

"The cylinder *C* contains a small electric motor, the shaft of which ends in a ratchet-wheel *R*. In front of this wheel is a thin sheet of very elastic iron which bears at its center a piece of steel, *P*. The horn is mounted in front of this iron membrane. As the wheel turns, the engagement of its teeth with the piece of steel causes the membrane to vibrate and the horn to emit a very loud sound of peculiar and indescribable quality."

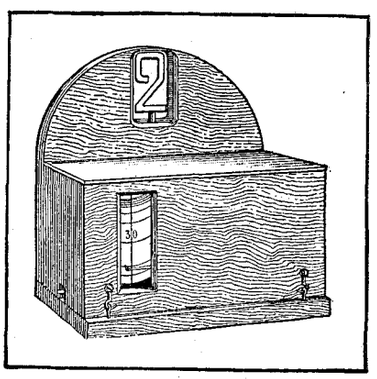
Among other devices enumerated are a speed-changer in which the teeth are small hemispheres on a disk, engaging with corresponding cup-like depressions on an opposite disk; also two speed-recorders, one of which, the Massenot, may be read at a distance and may thus set right a pursuing policeman who thinks that the car is violating a speed ordinance. Obviously, however, this assumes that the policeman has faith that the driver has not "monkeyed" with his recorder to make it read wrong. The outer appearance of the device is shown in the illustration.

WATCHING FLOWERS GROW

THE MOVING-PICTURE machine is now used to show the blossoming of a flower or the development of a butterfly as readily as it does any other phase of life. Every one knows that such a machine may be run either fast or slow, so that the series of events represented appear to take place faster or slower than they do in nature. Thus we often see a regiment of soldiers marching across the screen at an impossible pace. Now this "speeding-up" process may be carried to such an extreme that a series of events which actually extended over days or months may pass before the spectator's eye in a few minutes. This was discovered years ago and was put into practise in laboratories in France; but it has just begun to be utilized commercially. One may now see a flower grow, bud, blossom, and put forth seed, all in five minutes, at a moving-picture show. Says a writer in *The Inventive Age* (Washington, July 1):

"One remarkable fact about the moving-picture camera is that it is able to reproduce not only the swiftest objects, but the slowest as well. It is now possible to exhibit pictures of a flower in the different stages of growth, and of the transition of a blossom into fruit. Recent experiments have resulted in a process that throws on the screen the changing of a rosebud into a full-blown rose, the burst of a lily from its leafy prison, and the slow unfolding of a fern.

"The operation of exhibiting anything like the development of a flower from birth to maturity requires, of course, considerable time, tho the result consumes not more than five minutes when thrown upon the screen. The negatives must be made at regular intervals of time according to the degree of the plant's growth, while the exposure must continue day and night until that point is attained at which it is presumed the object has really reached its maturity. The method in the case of the rose, for instance, is as follows: Just as soon as the bud begins to show the first film is exposed, and from that time on until the blossom is full-blown a fresh negative is exposed every ten minutes, both day and night. The time of exposure varies, of course, according to the season, the warmth of the greenhouse, the species of flower, etc. Generally, however, less than three weeks are required for the completion of this work. In this time, something like 2,400 films are exposed, which are not so many when it is considered that most moving pictures of animate objects carry some 10,000 to 20,000 separate and distinct photographs. At night, the negatives are taken by arc light.



THE MASSENOT SPEED-RECORDER.

"One of the prettiest effects . . . is . . . the emergence of a butterfly from its chrysalis. The films for this were exposed with a fair degree of rapidity, since a butterfly takes but a few minutes to develop, once it has shed its shell."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

A GREAT ANTICATHOLIC CONSPIRACY

THE ANTICATHOLIC campaign of the Spanish Prime Minister leads the New York *Freeman's Journal* (Catholic) to discern "an international conspiracy against the Catholic Church," which has spread from France to Spain. The Prime Minister's attack on the religious orders and his measure favoring non-Catholic sects are made worse, declares this paper, by the fact that "negotiations between Rome and Madrid were in progress for a modification of the Concordat of 1851" and "the laws of courtesy, which obtain in diplomatic relations, would have suggested that the Spanish Prime Minister should have waited until the Holy See had consented to the proposed changes, especially as they violated a solemn treaty which in Spain had all the authority of law":

"The Holy See probably would offer no objection to what the Spanish Prime Minister has done in the matter of non-Catholic churches if he had shown a proper regard for the sanctity of treaties. What it resented was the manner in which Canalejas went about doing the work mapped out for him by secret anti-catholic conspirators."

The American secular press, thinks *The Freeman's Journal*, is little "disposed to take an impartial view of the Spanish or French affairs when Catholic interests are mixt up with them." We read:

"It is generally assumed that the enemies of the Church in these countries are right, tho they advocate policies which are at war with principles of liberty we Americans always have been taught to hold in the highest respect. Not for one moment would public opinion in this country tolerate the species of tyranny practised in France upon all who, prompted by the desire of leading the higher life, have devoted themselves, with the sanction of the Catholic Church, to works for the moral, intellectual, and physical betterment of mankind. If the men and women who devote their lives to these works were not members of religious bodies they would be acclaimed as benefactors of humanity and would be honored as such. In France they have been treated as criminals and driven into exile. The Paris professional criminals, known as Apaches, receive more consideration at the hands of the French Government. They at least are allowed to remain in their native land.

"The anticatholic faction in Spain, under the leadership of Canalejas, would imitate the example set them by the Masonic rulers of France. They have begun by directing their first attacks upon the religious orders and congregations. It is a repetition of what occurred in France. In the new Antiassociations Bill, modeled on the French law of 1901, the first article defines the legal position of religious associations, and the second enumerates the various methods by which these associations may be formed. All religious associations not possessing the political right as defined in these two articles are to be dissolved. The third article of the bill empowers the State to intervene in the interior economy of all religious orders or congregations, whose establishments at all times shall be subject to inspection by state agents. It is provided that civil and judicial officers 'shall have at all times the right to enter convents and monasteries without being required to obtain the permission of the ecclesiastical authorities.' The bill from which we have quoted also forbids religious orders and congregations, except those recognized under the Concordat of 1851, devoting themselves to teaching, on the grounds that public instruction is exclusively a function of the state. This is to prepare the way for godless schools similar to those which in France have taken the place of the Catholic schools that have been closed as a result of the banishment of the Christian Brothers and members of other religious bodies who unselfishly devoted themselves to the work of teaching."

The "coming anticatholic campaign in Spain" bears, we are told, almost an exact resemblance to that carried on in France. Further:

"Contracted indeed must be the mind that can not perceive that the Catholic Church is not the real objective of the conspirators who secretly are plotting against her. They hope that if they can overcome her, they will have no difficulty in carrying out Voltaire's injunction in regard to Christianity. They have drawn the first parallels of the coming siege in Spain exactly as they drew them in France. First, an assault upon the religious orders, followed by another upon the secular clergy, which in its turn will be followed by an attack upon Catholic schools. Finally, a misnamed separation of Church and State, which will mean, in reality, an attempt to make the Church the slave of the State."

RELIGIOUS USE OF MOVING PICTURES

SINCE the Reno celebration of July 4, and the ban put upon the moving pictures of the incident, the cinematograph has been easily the most discust of any form of popular amusement. The problem of safeguarding this form of entertainment seems paramount. Its utility as an aid to religious instruction has come to be recognized, as noticed in our issue for June 4, and we now hear of a mayor in New Britain, Conn., who has offered to install a moving-picture machine for use the coming winter in illustrating sermons. Furthermore, from Redlands, Cal., comes the information that the Congregational and Presbyterian churches will hold union Sunday-evening services during this summer in the "Airdome," an outdoor moving-picture pavilion, and that moving pictures of a religious nature will be used. The Christian Endeavor societies are prominent in the protest against the display of prize-fight films, and representations judged to be demoralizing in their influence. Such facts lead Mr. George J. Anderson in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) to take stock of this new form of amusement, so rapidly grown up, and in its issues of July 9 and 16 he writes an elaborate article giving "the case for motion pictures." The magnitude of the new amusement enterprise is thus indicated:

"Within almost a single round of seasons the picture show has become an immense enterprise, a world-wide amusement, a universal influence. Perhaps the most surprizing thing about all this wonderful growth is the steady opposition encountered. Physicians have denounced the effect on youthful eyesight, municipal authorities have made crusades upon ill-ventilated fire-traps that have housed the shows, ministers both Catholic and Protestant have decried the moral influence of the picture drama. Despite them all it has forged ahead into international popularity, and in this country alone probably two and a quarter millions of people visit these shows daily.

"When you hear that 'in France, during the eviction of the ecclesiastics, the films played such an important part that they nearly created a rebellion,' that 'Sweden has endowed a moving-picture theater for presenting historical scenes,' that a foreign manufacturer made offers up to $200,000 for the privilege of taking the Ober-Ammergau Passion-Play—permission being withheld, however—you begin to get an idea of our subject. Not only this, but the moving picture is rapidly taking its place beside commerce and foreign missions in making for world brotherhood. Read this from a staff writer of *The Survey*:

"'On an island 2,000 miles out in the Pacific Ocean the exiled lepers of Molokai gather daily before the flickering wonders of a screen that shows them the world of life and freedom. Seated in the luxurious saloon of an ocean liner a group of travelers study the lifelike pictures of the countries for which they are bound. In Iceland excited Eskimos applaud the heroism of a cowboy who rescues a captured maiden from the redskins. Halfway round the world in Northern Russia tearful peasants sorrow over the pictured plight of a forlorn French lover. The correspondents with the battle-ship fleet tell us that in every corner of the globe they found those dimly lighted rooms where living comedy and tragedy flash across the screen.'"

In an editorial written by Mr. Thomas A. Edison, accompanying this article, we read his opinion of the "uplifting effect on the morality of mankind" that the general diffusion of information through the moving picture will bring about. He writes:

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IN NAZARETH.

JESUS DISPUTING WITH THE DOCTORS.

"It will wipe out narrow-minded prejudices which are founded on ignorance, it will create a feeling of sympathy and a desire to help the downtrodden peoples of the earth, and it will give new ideals to be followed. For this reason, I believe that the motion picture presents a ready means in the hands of the broad-minded, intelligent, and informed workers for the world's good, for the innocent amusement, efficient instruction, and the moral advance of the great masses of people."

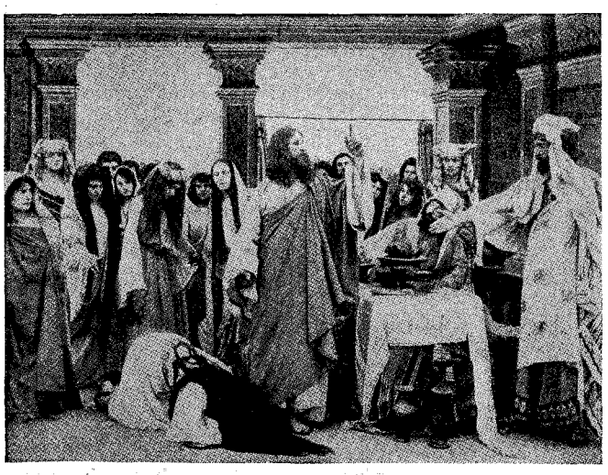
The attitude of the manufacturers as a whole is given by the vice-president of the Edison Manufacturing Company, whose words, quoted by Mr. Anderson in his article in *The Congregationalist*, are these:

"There should be no difference of opinion between honest and clean-minded men on the subject of morality, either in a general sense or in its application to special conditions such as the moving-picture art. All of us at least ought to know what is right and what is wrong. The moving-picture manufacturers should realize, and I believe all of the licensed manufacturers do realize, that the present interest in the silent drama is not a mere passing, ephemeral craze. It contains too many possibilities for good and enlightenment to be regarded in any other sense than as a permanent and dignified form of amusement. It makes its appeal largely to women and to young people, and it keeps many a man from the saloon. . . . . .

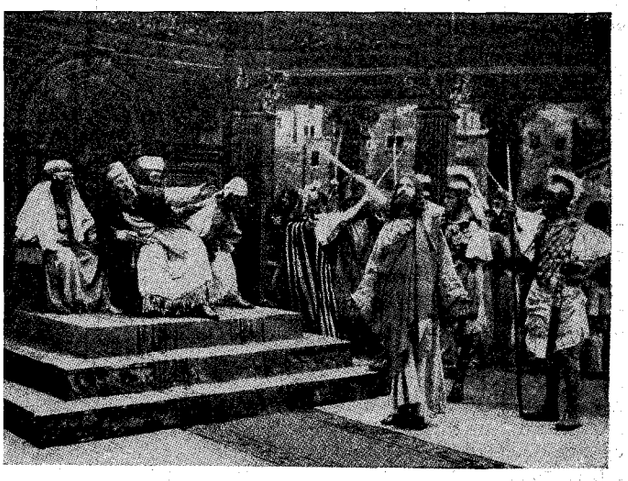
"From a purely material sense, therefore, a film manufacturer, in my opinion, would make a serious mistake in putting out a picture with the deliberate purpose of pandering to a depraved or erotic taste. I do not believe, however, speaking for the licensed manufacturer, that the material side of the question is so important as is the idea that they have allied themselves with a great movement that is designed in the future to have a substantial effect on the views and character of our people. They feel in a sense as the publishers of high-class magazines, books, and newspapers must feel—that their wares, to make a lasting appeal, must find a response in the finer sense of their audiences and not otherwise."

There is force in the argument, so Mr. Anderson thinks, that the churches should make use of moving pictures. "If they really believe in the promotion of brotherhood, they must seize immediately one of the greatest means to this end the world has ever had." If religious organizations oppose moving pictures *per se*, "their mistake will only injure themselves." This writer pleads "for some cooperating agency through which religious bodies may deal directly with manufacturers." Some further uses, other than that purely for amusement, to which the machines have been put are thus summarized:

"It need not be supposed that Edison and others who have helped to develop this remarkable invention have dedicated it to the theater. The employment of moving pictures in pedagogy and propaganda is increasing, as well as among settlement workers. Pictures of New Jersey school-children on parade have been exhibited in Rome during a campaign for improvements in the school system. They have been prominent features in the great English missionary expositions, and their use for this purpose is not unknown in this country. Last winter some officers of the Young People's Missionary Movement went down to Cuba and brought back several reels of pictures on mission work in the island. A French firm conducts a picture show illustrating current events. Moving-picture machines have been installed in orphans' homes, State institutions, and the like, and various branches of the Federal Government, especially the Navy, utilize them. They are beginning to make themselves felt in advertising, and manufacturers of



MARY MAGDALEN AT THE FEET OF JESUS.



JESUS BEFORE CAIAPHAS.

THE LIFE OF CHRIST AS RELATED BY MOVING PICTURES.

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cash registers, harvesting-machines, telephones, and so on have seen their possibilities.

"Perhaps the most striking illustration of educational moving pictures is the catalog of the George Kleine Company of Chicago. Some facts from this remarkable volume of 336 pages are worth reading. Here are the spheres represented: agriculture, aeronautics, animal life, bacteriology, biography, biology, botany, entomology, ethnology, fisheries, geography, history, industrial, kindergarten studies, mining and metallurgy, microscopy, military, naval, natural history, ornithology, pathology, pisciculture, railroad, religion, scenic, topical, travel, and zoology. Under agriculture are over a hundred subjects, ranging from 'Washing Pigs' to 'Life on a Coconut Farm in Borneo.' Twelve whole pages are given over to 'Travelogues, Scenic, and Kindred Subjects,' taken from all parts of the earth, from pole to pole. Its literary section includes plays from Shakespeare, Longfellow's 'Evangeline,' 'Parsifal,' and 'Don Quixote.' The array under history suggests that between the phonograph and biograph we shall be handed down to our descendants of 3,000 A.D., safely 'canned' as were the victuals of Pompeii! Under 'Religious' are nearly thirty subjects, including the 'Life and Passion of Christ.' There are also four valuable films under surgery, illustrating tumor operations, diseases of the nervous system, and the like. A film on 'Operating a Railroad System' required the work of experts for six months to secure its various parts, and yet it is only 445 feet long. One could add to these items at great length and not exhaust the resources of this book. In itself it is a vivid proof of the coming place of moving pictures."

CAUSES OF SHORT PASTORATES

THE BLAME for short pastorates is laid largely on the laity by Mr. Job Matthews, writing in *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago). It is not, he says, the preachers who are restless, but the people. He admits that "many pastors do not amount to much, have small ability, are dull in the pulpit, fear hard work, and were born without the saving gift of tact," yet many have been "killed ministerially by the Church," and he proceeds to tell how the killing is done. He relates how Calvary Church, New York, tried to kill Dr. MacArthur, after a year or two of his ministry, telling him it was "time for a change." He begged for another year's opportunity; it was granted, and he has stayed in the same pulpit for forty years. Mr. Matthews remarks:

"Only God and the pastors know how many similar experiences of victory snatched from defeat might be written down gloriously in Baptist history, were it not for the childish, unreasoning, often insane impatience of the churches, fickle, uncertain, ready in a moment to nullify any consistent policy that may be outlined. Only God and the pastors know the heart-breaking, faith-destroying crimes that are committed by some churches against their pastors, men perfectly able and willing to do the work the church needs to have done, but who are simply not allowed to do it, because an exaggerated Baptist independence makes a puppet of the man who has spent years and money in learning how to be an expert in church leadership. Any blundering ignoramus in the pew, any crafty wire-puller lurking around a dark corner, may assume that he knows more in a minute, by special revelation, about running a church, than the pastor knows in a lifetime, and the church is upset, and the pastor becomes a 'has-been.'"

Yet the shortness of pastorates often results from the social influences amid which the congregation is gathered. Worldliness without creates worldliness and unrest within the Church, and we are told:

"Unrest in the churches, first of all, is no doubt due, somewhat, to unrest outside the churches, a social condition of unrest and change. The churches need not be blamed too severely, any more than the ministers. Our day is throbbing with new situations, issues, questions. Love of money, worship of mammon, great movements among the people, changing economic methods, evolution in religious thought and practise, and scores of similar facts may account for this religious unrest. With all, there is evident a decline of former church habits. Above all and around all is the universal tendency to criticize the Church as an institution, give it little credit for good results, hold it responsible for all the ills of humanity. Pastor and people may as well recognize these facts and deal sympathetically with each other."

The pastoral relation is frequently severed because the pastor comes to a people of which he knows nothing and against whose difficult elements he has not been forewarned:

"Further, I know of short pastorates which were the result of keeping the pastor, at the start, in absolute ignorance of the delicate conditions within the church which he was expected to overcome. The accepted theory is that in calling a new pastor, the less he knows of the different kinds of meanness some of the members have shown in the past, the better. 'Don't tell him those things, he will find them out anyway.' But there is a limit. When problems of church unity or questions of policy are so vital that they go into the very existence of the institution, when a church has had for years such a record that people hate to mention it, is it fair to pastor or church to say nothing at all to him of the kind of task that is laid before him? Shall he simply trust the pulpit committee or the secretaries, who say all the nice things they can about the church a thousand miles away, when the church officers can not agree on how much to tell the new pastor, individuals decline to become 'talebearers,' and the secretaries 'keep mum'?

"Few churches are without internal problems. Yet the theory is that a pastor be called 'unsight and unseen.' Months of microscopic investigation uncover his past, but if he asks leading questions about the church, he is set aside as afraid of a hard job. Many a new pastor is like a captain sent to sea, when he ought to put for the dry-dock, and discharge some of his mutinous crew before he sets a sail. He is a doctor whose patient refuses to admit he is ill; nobody tells the doctor anything, and he is not expected to ask questions, lest people suspect he 'is afraid,' or does not know what he is about. After a year of blundering experiment he has learned the nature of the disease and is ready to effect a cure, but the family 'make a change' of doctors, because he has failed."

Those members of a congregation who delight to exercise "the gentle art of pastoral bossing" are largely accountable for the quick exit of the pastor, declares this writer, and he enlarges as follows:

"Church 'bosses' also are many times the real cause of the short pastorate. I mean men who fear for the ark of God, and believe God has told them to see to it that the uninformed and unspiritual body of members shall be kept in the right track. They have revelations from above second not even to John of Patmos. Paul was never closer to the Head of the Church than they, and as for the pastor—his disagreement with the 'boss' is evidence of his lack of spirituality and divine wisdom.

"Now, leadership is necessary. Democracy is the New-Testament plan for bringing out the best leadership. But it is an easy descent from leadership to an ecclesiastical oligarchy. Some churches do not know they are run by a few 'bosses,' so subtle are the processes of manipulation. The rulers may become more worldly-wise than the children of light have any right to be. Political 'bosses' have been outdone by the subterranean methods and the two-faced treachery of such spiritual directors—all in the name of the Church and 'for the salvation of precious souls!' In that case a new pastor, ignorant of conditions, is between fires, and must suffer. Despite years of discord and defeat, he is held responsible for unity and victory, alone and unaided, or is charged with 'not having made good.' Wires are laid for his destruction by men who pray long at the mid-week meeting. He is offered bread, and receives a stone. He gets a scorpion for dessert. He is betrayed with a kiss. And the carnal world cries 'Shame!' Dethrone the Church 'boss.' He is the cause of popular indifference, not the cure. Baptist churches were never intended to be run by a machine. It is still safe to appeal frankly to the rank and file."

Those who call a pastor are largely responsible for his success or failure. Thus we read:

"Responsibility in securing the pastor for the church must entail responsibility for trying to make the union successful. Advice in the first instance justifies further advice. A tactful word of intervention at the psychological moment, a friendly supporting of the pastor when the 'powers that be' in the church get restive, may in scores of cases prevent a needless disruption of church relations."

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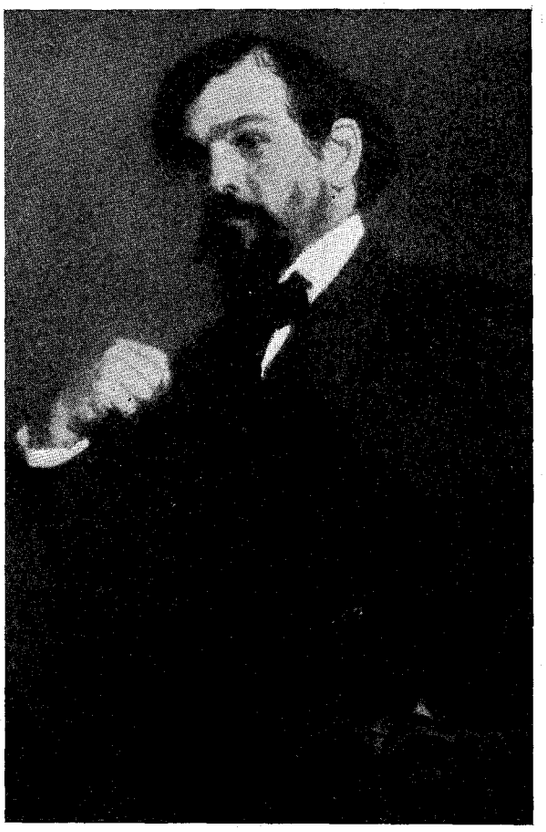
LETTERS AND ART

THE "BEAUTIFUL LIES" OF ART

EVER SINCE the epigrammatic Frenchman launched that aphorism, "the style is the man," we have grown accustomed to look from the man's work to the man himself for similarities and correspondences. But a Frenchman who might perhaps be expected best to confirm the aphorism, Mr. Claude Debussy, gives it the lie direct. Taking "style" in the broad sense to stand for art, he declares that "art is the most beautiful of all lies." However much a man may think that he "paints the truth as he sees it," the real fact, according to Mr. Debussy, is that the man in thinking so deceives himself. Taking Wagner as an instance, we have here, he says, "a man whose music seems to express the most wonderful, magnanimous soul, and who in real life was extremely petty and whimsical." Mr. Debussy, the composer of "Pelleas and Mélisande," who is rarely known to give interviews, thus unburdens himself to a Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, who quotes him further upon this point:

"No, there will always be an enormous breach between the soul of the man as he is and the soul he puts into his work. A man portrays himself in his work, it is true, but only part of himself. In real life, I can not live up to the ideals I have in music. I feel the difference there is in me, between Debussy the composer, and Debussy the man. And so, you see, from its very foundations, art is untrue. Everything about it is an illusion, a transposition of facts. It represents neither the man who produced it, nor life as it is. Art is a most wonderfully beautiful lie, but it is a lie."



"FROM ITS VERY FOUNDATIONS ART IS UNTRUE."

Claude Debussy, composer of "Pelleas and Mélisande," declares that "art is the most beautiful of all lies." The above portrait of him is by J. E. Blanche.

Debussy's "Pelleas and Mélisande" achieved an American success at Mr. Hammerstein's opera-house almost as soon as it won acceptance in Paris. It is interesting to note that Mr. Debussy informs his interviewer that the works upon which he is at present engaged are two operas based upon Poe's stories, "The Fall of the House of Usher" and "The Pit and the Pendulum." He has already worked a long time upon them and fears it will take a long time yet. Writing music is like raising vegetables, he says, with an expression of scorn for the forced, hothouse varieties of both. They don't taste like the real thing. Debussy stays away from the performances of his own work because, as he says:

"It is too terrible for me. The interpretation is always so different from what I mean it to be; not in the singers, but in the general interpretation. An opera is not like a drama. In a drama the words go directly to the spectator's brain or to his heart, as the case may be. At any rate he understands them. But in music it is so different.

"In the first place, how many persons really understand music? Of course, most people are fond of some form of it. I mean they like to hear it, but how many think in music? How many associate music with ideas? While the dramatist's words may not always reach the spectator's heart, they at least reach his brain, and thus the dramatist stands a much greater chance of being understood than the musician, who has to work with what is an unknown quantity to most of the audience.

"In the second place, the dramatist makes his words felt directly. He does not have to have a third person interpret them. A composer's works have to pass through a conductor. If the conductor is at all good, even tho he may try to render the composer's idea, he will put in his own soul, and the moment the conductor puts in his soul the composer is already in the background. So it pains me to hear my own work. . . . .

"No, I can not bear to have my work interpreted just the contrary of the way I want it. Ah, indeed, it is hard to be a musician! You are quite right; my compositions are part of myself, almost like my own children. I hate to see them grow up, for then they have to leave me. They must in time, of course, and one knows it all the while, so one tries to have them behave as well as possible after they have left the home—but one never knows what their fate will be, and that always causes suffering.

"Success or failure is about the same thing. Of course, you like to have your work admired — and then, on the other hand, do you? I don't know how to express what I feel, but to me music is almost like a human being. Now, you know, if you love a person very much and you can be alone with that person, you do not ask for anything more. And the more the loved person or art is admired, the more it is taken away from you. And you only have to share with many what you previously had entirely to yourself. So that celebrity means nothing to me. I do not care for it."

This Frenchman, whose music seems to stand so in a class by itself, displays another curious contradiction in saying that the "greatest mistake of the present day is the desire to classify all music." He asks:

"How can you do that? You speak of German music, Italian music, impressionistic music, and various other kinds. What is the difference? I mean, if you are speaking of a work of art, you can not say definitely that it belongs to any great group. It is a work of art, and that is enough.

"There is no vital difference between French music and German music, for instance. There is a difference between the temperaments of the various composers; that is all. Of course, as a rule, we French people have a love of clearness of expression and of harmony (which we are losing, by the way), which the Germans do not have to such a great extent. Italian music may have more melody, you say. Yes—in a way. I really don't know. What do I think of it? That all depends upon the humor I am in. I may go to hear a Verdi opera when in a pleasant state of mind, and I find it admirable; I go another day less well disposed and I find it abominable.

"Italian music commonplace? I don't know. You say it is like a woman who is beautiful, but has no intelligence. But beauty is a great deal—a very great deal, indeed, and not everybody can have that. See how people are carried away by Italian music. It touches a chord in their hearts. Beauty in a woman—and in music—is a great deal, a very great deal. . . . .

"Don't talk to me about elevating public taste. That is the greatest bluff one can din into your ears. How would you do

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it? By what means? Just think for a moment what the public is composed of. How many persons in an audience understand music? How many devote themselves to music during the day? An infinitesimal number. The rest, where do they come from? From offices, stores, business houses of some kind. Or they come from insipid afternoon teas and gossip. And then they go to hear an opera.

"Most of them are tired after the day's work or idleness. And such people you expect to take an interest in anything new or serious? You demand the impossible. No; the only thing a composer can do for the public—and for a limited part of the public at that—is to lift it, for one moment, out of its daily thoughts. Music may, for one short moment, make the auditor forget his financial operations or his social rebuffs. And with that we have to be content.

"Under such conditions, what difference does it make whether you have German, Italian, or French opera? There is no immovable truth in art; you can not say that this is so or so. And what difference do the means make, as long as the end is accomplished? If Italian opera is more effective than German, what does it matter? All art is untruth. You may have been told that art is eternal because it is true, but there you are mistaken. Art is the most beautiful of all lies, but it is a lie."

MORE LITERARY SELF-ASSERTION

TRUE to a recent definition of American humor that it consists in overstatement, one of our purveyors of that commodity, Mr. John Kendrick Bangs, declares that "our national need" is self-assertion! He does not say that he has been inspired with such a conviction by what he has overheard in railway trains from compatriots during his recent trip to Europe. He allows us to believe that "for a long time we have held the view that, like some motorists, we are too coy with the horn." He pictures us—in the August *Smart Set*—as "plunging along the Highway of National Greatness without sufficiently notifying the rest of the world of our presence thereon, and merely because we have made modesty a habit, out of respect, no doubt, to the teachings of our fathers." So far as reform in this respect may apply to literature he welcomes the "glad day when even an allusion to Shakespeare made by anybody, anywhere in the civilized globe, to anybody else, shall be met with the answer: 'Shakespeare? Oh, yes. You mean the Gus Thomas of Avon.'" Some further ways in which our literary self-assertiveness may be cultivated this writer points out:

MEREDITH'S "SELF-DECEIVING" HERO.

Ferdinand Lassalle, the great Socialist leader, who fell in a duel with the lover of Hélène von Racowitza.

"It has always vexed us exceedingly in the past to hear the late Thomas Bailey Aldrich described by literary bigwigs in and out of this country as 'the Herrick of America.' Herrick, forsooth! A goodly poet, no doubt, and we have nothing to say against him as long as he and his friends stay where they belong and do not try to inch up to where they do not belong. Indeed, we admire Herrick, and would consider our shelves bereft of much that is lovely and appealing if he were to be taken away from us. But, much as we have delighted in him, and fond of him as we have ever been and shall ever continue to be, whether in his 'Hesperides,' his 'Noble Numbers,' or his 'Ignoble Epigrams,' we protest against this undue elevation of such a poet as he is by using him as an *éclaircissement* of Aldrich. It is impossible to submit tamely to the imposition of such a tag, so limited, after all, in its significance, upon a native poet whose only limitation, in so far as his work shows that he had any at all, was that imposed by his own scrupulous regard for the literary artistry of his work and his own integrity as a loyal follower of lofty literary ideals. Compare this of Herrick's:

Give me a cell
To dwell
Where no foot hath
A path;
There will I spend
And end
My wearied years
In tears.

Compare, we say, this bit of lyrical gloom from the pen of the tag, with the Miltonic splendor of Aldrich's sonnet beginning

I vex me not with brooding on the years,

and you will have a fair example of the propriety of this tagging system so long in vogue, as it has worked in the past and has been worked even by certain acknowledged leaders in American literary criticism. And then when you have it settled in your own mind, as you most assuredly will have it if you have any literary discernment at all, how unjust it is to put the Herrick label on such a poet as Aldrich was, you may consider further whether in the whole range of the work of this seventeenth-century lyrist there was any sign of even so little as the germ of Tom Bailey, or so much as a glimpse into the doings of the Bad Boy of Rivermouth, the narration of which has in other lines than poetry done so much to place the imperishable laurels upon the brow of the 'American Herrick'!"

A "TRAGIC COMEDIAN,"

Hélène von Racowitza, whose love story forms the basis of Meredith's novel.

Mr. Bangs amuses himself with imagining an entire reversal of the prevalent habit of "blowing foreign names into American literary bottles," and declares he could view with complaisance such a thing as calling "Mr. Hall Caine the Laura Jean Libbey of the British Islands" or "Mr. Anthony Hope the George Barr McCutcheon of Hyde Park." Likewise, will it "be immaterial to us if some critic shall speak of Mr. Alfred Austin, who is paid for his song in Canary and sings like one, the Bloodgood H. Cutter of Piccadilly or the Horace Dodd Gastit of Bloomsbury Square." As if these were not enough, he adds one more in dubbing G. Bernard Shaw "the Emma Goldman of Trafalgar Square." Then, giving rein to his Pegasus, we are treated to such fooling as this:

"At dinners, if we are asked if we care for caviare, we must refer to it in replying as the 'Hudson River shad-roe of the Nevski Prospekt.' An allusion to Munich should elicit the intimation that it is a sort of Worcester, Mass., with 'made in Germany' stamped on the bottom. Rome will in time become the 'Mulberry Bend of Italy'; Poole, the gentleman who makes buckskin breeches by special appointment to all the royal personages of Great Britain and the Continent, will be dubbed the 'Rogers Peet of the Court of St. James,' and so on through the whole gamut of human affairs. We may even carry things into the past, making our assertiveness retroactive, and so making up for lost time, and if we choose to, tag the Immortals—and so long as we have the goods, why not choose to, and deliver them? Demosthenes? Why, yes—the Albert J. Beveridge of Greece. Diogenes looking for an honest man? Surely—the William Gaynor of Athens. Julius Cæsar? Certainly—the Theodore Roosevelt of Rome. Cleopatra? Of course—the Carrie Nation of Egypt. Midas? Well, rather—the Andrew Carockernegie of Mythology. Venus? Unquestionably—the

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Lillian Russell of Olympus, and so on all along the line until everything in sight or out of it, spiritual or material, bears the tag of Uncle Sam!"

MEREDITH'S "COMEDIANS" IN REAL LIFE

TWO NAMES that are famous in history and literature come before us in current publications. They are Princess Hélène von Racowitza and Ferdinand Lassalle, the originals of Meredith's "Tragic Comedians." The Princess has just issued her memoirs and gives in full the story of the events that sent the great German Socialist leader to his death; and the slow course of publication of the "memorial edition" of George Meredith's novels marks at this time the issuance of the novel that tells in the form of fiction their great love affairs. "All the world knows," says Mr. Clement Shorter in the London *Sphere*, "what a great man Lassalle was and that he imprest Germany in a way that ranks him among the distinct heroes of modern liberal movements." Mr. Shorter goes on to review the salient events that crowd into the closing chapter of his career. Thus:

"At forty years of age this great man falls wildly in love with a girl of nineteen, fights a duel with the man to whom she is betrothed, Yanko von Racowitza, and, most extraordinary circumstance of all, the man who was counted a dead shot—that is to say, Lassalle—misses his aim, while Racowitza, who has no experience of firearms whatever, mortally wounds the great Socialist leader. That event happened when the Princess was nineteen years of age; she is now about sixty-five. . . . Whether you read the story as told by the Princess or read it as told by Mr. Meredith, you have in either case a wonderfully fascinating narrative. . . . . .

"She married Yanko partly out of pity, partly to escape from her parents, who had certainly behaved abominably. Her union with Yanko Racowitza lasted, however, only five months. Then we find the record of a pseudo-marriage with one Friedmann, which after five years turned out to be no legal marriage at all and was dissolved by mutual consent.

"Then came her meeting with Serge Shevitch and their marriage, which seems to have been a happy union of many years."

Many years of the Princess' life after the Lassalle catastrophe seem to have been spent in connection with the stage, and Frau Schevitch must have clearly attained to very considerable success as an actress, says Mr. Shorter. "How far this was due to her association with Lassalle it is impossible to say." Of late years, we are told, she has been under the influence of the Blavatsky movement. Her "Reminiscences," besides dealing with her one great romantic episode, present the record of her travels in America and Russia and her life in Paris. Mr. Shorter turns, with these observations, to Meredith's use of the Lassalle episode in his well-known novel:

"In one of the many letters that I received from Mr. Meredith I find the following sentence concerning this very story. The letter is dated February 9, 1892:

"'I tried at the time of writing the book to get a portrait of Lassalle and had so far to write in the dark. For this and corresponding reasons I put a poor estimate on the book, altho it was done with honest endeavor to run with the facts.'

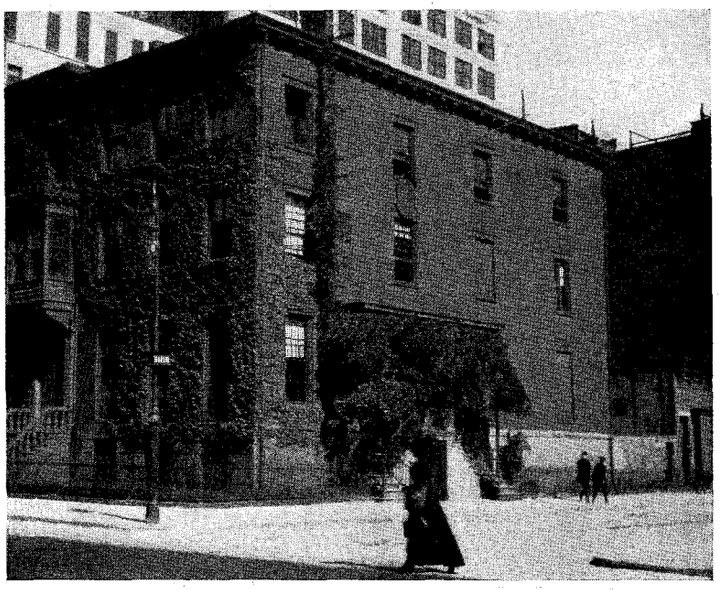
"Mr. Meredith was wrong in his modest estimate. The story he wrote was a great one, altho not of his greatest. Thirty years have passed and once again *Clotilde* of 'The Tragic Comedians' relates her story and defends herself. But her best defense is to be found in Mr. Meredith's romance, where a great analyst in unique prose, that makes *her* prose seem so bald and jejune, has shown how much might be forgiven to a girl of nineteen summers.

"If we join issue with Mr. Meredith—and who would dare to have done so while the great man lived?—it is in the assumption that Lassalle was actually a comedian, tragic or otherwise: 'He perished of his weakness, but it was a strong man that fell. If his end was unheroic the blot does not overshadow his life. . . . He was neither fool nor madman, nor man to be adored; his last temptation caught him in the season before he had subdued his blood, and amid the multitudinarily simple of this world stamped him a tragic comedian; that is, a grand pretender, a self-deceiver.'

"I am of opinion that during the thirty years that followed the writing of this Mr. Meredith may have reconsidered his stern judgment upon the great Socialist leader."

WHAT THE EAST SIDE READS

ONE PLACE where the Bible rivals the "best sellers" is on the East Side in New York. The libraries that furnish reading-matter for the people of this section report that it is among the five most popular books in the children's department. One branch owns fifty copies, and there is rarely a time when they are not all in circulation. Fiction, of course, circulates in the largest quantities and history next; but the fiction is all of the standard quality, and the history deals mainly with the New World, not the old one left behind. In the New York *Sun*, where some other interesting facts are gathered, we read:



THE NEW YORK HOME OF MEREDITH'S HEROINE.

A little-known literary landmark at Seventeenth Street and Irving Place still remaining in a district rapidly being transformed by business.

"There is little or no demand for what are scheduled as the 'five best sellers' in the literary appraisals of the moment. New novels do not attract more than cursory attention, while Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, Jane Austen, and Bulwer-Lytton are worn threadbare with constant journeyings into tenement homes. Two copies of the latest thriller will suffice on a Rivington Street circulation shelf where from twenty-five to thirty copies of 'David Copperfield' are not enough to answer the demand.

"Dickens shares with Shakespeare the love of the East Side. All Shakespeare's works are in constant demand. Particularly is there a run on Shakespeare on the occasion of some Shakespearian production in one of the city playhouses. The men and women of the East Side spend much of their pleasure money on the theater, and they like Shakespearian plays. When 'Antony and Cleopatra' was put on at the New Theater last winter all the East Side branch libraries felt the effect, and additional copies of the drama had to be purchased. Even the present production of an Ibsen play by Nazimova has been felt and provision has been made to give readers what they wish to read of the Norwegian's works.

"The foreign books and periodicals kept in the libraries are

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drawn upon mostly by the older people of the district who have not yet mastered English beyond the primary stages. Very few of the younger generation care to read books in the language of their fathers, even if they are capable of doing so. Even at that there are only two branches that exceed the five on thelower East Side in the number of foreign books on call.

"Hamilton Fish Park branch had 1,310 Hungarian books on its shelves at the time the last annual report of the library was drawn up. The Seward Park branch kept 1,094 Russian books on call. All the East Side libraries keep a good stock of Yiddish books on hand. Besides these there are periodicals in German, French, Russian, Hungarian, and Yiddish. These are in fair demand among the old men of the district.

"Many of the children draw from the circulation shelves easy reading-lessons in English and primers even, not for their own use but for their parents at home. There is more than one graybeard on the East Side who sits at the feet of his son or daughter o' nights and learns his letters, even as the child has done in school. The number of foreigners who are thus learning to read the language of the new land is getting larger. From their children they know the wealth that lies on the library-shelves. . . . . .

"There is one other part of the work of the library branches which deserves special mention, and that is the efforts that are being made to bring more and more into the hands of the blind the comfort of literature. Down on the East Side there are more blind people than in any other part of the city, and it is in the East Side libraries that the greatest attention is being paid to this department of library work.

"Books and periodicals are furnished in five different types of raised script, and these are eagerly sought by those whose lives are spent in darkness. The last monthly list of additions to the circulation department of the New York Public Library shows that more books for the blind have been purchased since last June than at any other time. The list includes the Bible translated into various languages, ten of Shakespeare's plays, essays of Ruskin, novels by Dickens, Thackeray, and Scott, and many children's stories."

HUMOR IN MUSIC

WHILE music may "raise a mortal to the skies," as Dryden has it, or rouse the deepest emotions of the soul, it may also stir an audience to laughter, as we are reminded by a writer in *The Player Monthly* (New York). Sometimes the humorous effect is produced by a descriptive piece, sometimes by burlesques, sometimes by the absurd character of the instruments employed. Says this writer:

"Every composer has felt called on sometimes to embody in tones an amusing conception that has possest his mind. Even grave old Beethoven saw no harm in unbending once in a while. For instance, toward the end of his life we find him writing the seriocomic absurdity which he called 'Anger at the Loss of a Penny.' It is written for the piano in the form of a rondo, and is a nonsensical gem of the first water. The dropping coin, the frantic hunt for it under tables, behind doors, and in closets, the muttered objurgations and the triumphant recovery are all suggested in the most grotesquely comic manner."

Another piece which derives its humor from its suggestion of a laughable situation is Mozart's "Village Musicians":

"Here we have the instrumental sextet—first violin, the village blacksmith; second violin, the grocer; viola, the doctor; 'cello, the attorney; double-bass, the tavern-keeper, at whose hotel the brave musicians meet weekly to practise; flute and horn, the worthy cobbler and his colleague, the eminent house-painter. They are very serious, these sturdy citizens, and their devotion to the divine art is most commendable. Truly, fingers are a little stiff sometimes, intonation is a mean thing to get right, anyway, and lips somehow which have been principally busied during the week in holding wooden shoe-pegs do find it sort of hard to avoid overblowing that 'verdammte' flute. Nevertheless, music shall and will be conquered, even if we have to trip her up and hold her down.

"One never realizes just how serious a study music is until one has heard a performance of this marvelous, amazing creation. Nor can one fully understand the tremendous reach of Mozart's genius until one has heard the first violin 'execute' (the term is apt) a scale of whole tones *à la* Debussy! True, the good violinist undoubtedly intends something else, but his fingers are perhaps a little rheumatic this evening. And then when the grand finale comes, and every instrument ends in a different key, forestalling Richard Strauss by a century and more, one's admiration is unbounded."

A variety of musical humor, which, perhaps, presupposes that the audience has a passing acquaintance with the style of well-known composers, is exemplified in a jovial feat of a modern writer, Siegmund Ochs:

"He calls it 'Humorous Variations on a German Folk-Song, in the Manner of Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Verdi, Strauss, Gounod, and Wagner.' They are surely humorous enough. The little song is a sweet trifle, called 'There Came a Birdy A-flying.' Ochs takes this innocuous little sentimentality and sounds it with all the resources of a big symphony orchestra. The mere treatment of the little tune in this solemn way is absurd enough, but when the variations come—well, just listen. First, a most elaborate Bach fugue, with all the bareness of the form exaggerated, and then a Haydn air scored with his characteristic and ridiculous twittering of strings and flutes, move one alternately to amazement and laughter. But this is not all. In stately array the solemn farce moves on. Mozart and Beethoven present their genius to be caricatured, and so finely, too, that one is continually amused while never offended.

"But perhaps the finest of all are the skits on Verdi, Johann Strauss, and Wagner. The first, with all his rather exaggerated and empty orchestration, *à la* triumphal march from 'Aïda,' is almost as funny when trumpeting forth the little childish tune with all the immense resources of the grand orchestra as is the Johann Strauss variation, when we see every one of the waltz king's mannerisms hit off with masterly caricature. But the gem is Wagner! Imagine, if you please, a tune as bald as 'Three Blind Mice' orchestrated and scored, first, like the Prelude to 'Lohengrin'; then, like the opening of the Bacchanale in 'Tannhäuser,' and lastly, like Siegfried's entrance in 'Götterdämmerung,' with every characteristic of Wagner exaggerated and every last one of his personal mannerisms pushed into your ears! That is the sort of impression you get from the Wagner variation. We have seen a whole audience rocking in helpless laughter over this piece. Of course the fun is made all the wilder by giving the whole thing with the utmost gravity on the part of orchestra and conductor. The latter, especially, has a very important part to play, and should enter into the portentous solemnity of the proceedings as sincerely as possible."

Then also there are the "toy-symphonies" or "children's symphonies"; *kindersymphonie*, as the Germans call them. Haydn wrote one, probably the best known of its kind, which is frequently produced by youthful musicians in this country, and Rheinberger composed another excellent one:

"The little works consist of a set of movements in sonatina form, scored for piano, violins, and 'cello, together with a heterogeneous collection of toy-trumpets, toy-drums, cuckoo-calls, sleigh-bells, quail-calls, and children's rattles. Of course, the absurd result can be imagined. The main instruments go bravely on, while every now and then cuckoo, rattle, or bells interrupt with their harmonies (?), or the toy-trumpet executes an elaborate cadenza on three notes. The toy-drum always has a most prominent part, too, and the whole effect is inexpressibly absurd, as doubtless it was intended to be."

Such compositions were the pastimes of the great masters. The writer concludes:

"We have not said a word, however, about unconscious humor. Now, if it were true that this type of the funny art is really the finest, then music would be nearly all a joke in some people's opinion. Does it not sometimes occur to one's mind, when listening to one of the tone-puzzles and orchestral avalanches of Richard Strauss, that the whole mass of shrieks, groans, thumps, and growls is neither more nor less than an elaborate joke on the part of the new apostle of the ugly in music?"

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THE EDUCATIONAL WORLD

A GRAVE FAILURE IN EDUCATION

EDWARD O. SISSON, under the title "An Educational Emergency," contributed to a recent number of *The Atlantic Monthly* an article in which he pointed out dangers inherent in current neglect of moral training in education. The gravity of these dangers is emphasized by the fact that our age makes greater demands on character than any other age in history. When we talk of the sterling virtues of our Puritan ancestors, we forget that many of those virtues were practised from necessity. The forefather was frugal because he had not the materials of luxury; he was industrious because that was necessary to life itself; he was free from the vast avarice of our times because there were no means for its exercise. In our day it is a more difficult thing to be good than it was in Puritan New England. We live in a far more complex environment. New burdens are laid upon us. Character means not such virtues as circumstances force upon one, but the intelligence to know what is right and the will to do it, resisting the temptations that press from every side as never before.

We live, in fact, in a "sort of second level of barbarism; for, just as the barbarian lives in bondage to the material world of nature, so we tend to fall into the bondage of the material things of our own creation." Thought and labor are absorbed in providing, not for actual or legitimate needs, "but for the kind of food and drink and raiment and dwellings which custom and fashion prescribe for us." And yet, amid these demands, less and less emphasis is placed upon moral character in our system of education. Character ought, as a matter of fact, to be the real aim of education.

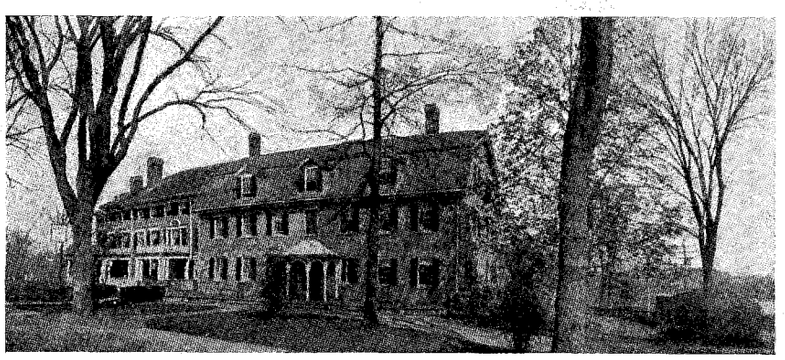
Mr. Sisson remarks that, in the famous "Report of the Committee of Ten," which is "probably the best known and most authoritative educational document we have," one might read from the first page to the last, "and hardly be reminded that there is such a thing as moral education." He cites, further, the absence from text-books of anything likely to inculcate moral feeling. A comparison, for example, of school readers used early in the last century with those now employed will show that the former contained selections more than half of which were distinctly and avowedly moral in tone, whereas to-day in a school reader the great majority of the selections are of a non-moral character. In colleges the old-time chapel has practically vanished. Even where it is still maintained one is imprest mainly by "the pitiful smallness of the attendance." Discussing the causes which have led to this neglect of moral teaching, the writer says:

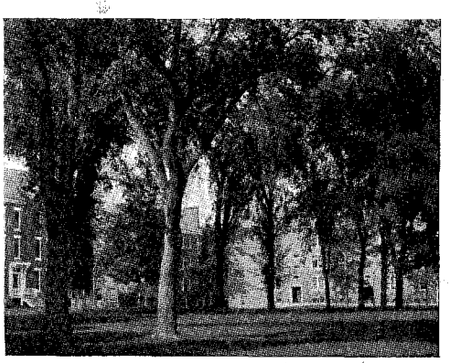
"The place formerly belonging to moral training is now occupied by intellectual work. Moral education has not been deliberately rejected, nor recklessly thrown away; it has been crowded out. The intellectual content of the curriculum has grown to such vast proportions that it has usurped almost the whole attention and energy of the school. Consider the increase and expansion which have taken place in recent times, and are still in full tide of advance in every field of human knowledge. Who can grasp the contrast between our own day and the time of the Attic philosophers, with respect to the mere quantity of knowledge in the possession of the race? Davidson tells us that Aristotle probably knew all that was worth knowing in his day! Socrates turned his attention first to natural science, or rather to nature; but he found nothing worth knowing there —all was uncertainty, guesswork, disorder, contradiction. Consider the brevity and simplicity of the history possest by the Greeks; they knew less of their own race and of their predecessors than we know, and the greater part of what we know as history was not yet enacted, let alone recorded. Their literature, priceless in quality, was beautifully small in quantity, so that one man might easily be familiarly acquainted with all of it.

"Now, the school is the special organ of society for the intellectual part of education. Not that the school is to neglect the moral aim, but its work is peculiarly on the side of intellect, and it is to accomplish its moral ends largely through thought and knowledge. Hence the school has been driven to the front in the task of mastering the intellectual content of modern times, and has unconsciously become engrossed and absorbed in this intellectual task. As the task has grown with the years, and as the demands upon the school have become heavier and more insistent, the school has been forced to drop other lines of effort one by one, and bend every energy upon this. To bring the matter down to actual schoolroom work, how many a teacher is so put to it to 'cover the ground' of the course of study that she has little time or strength for any attention to the bearing which knowledge has upon life, or to the inculcation of righteousness and judgment!

"So far as we know, history has no instance of a national character built up without the aid of religious instruction, or of such character long surviving the decay of religion. Without for a moment desiring the introduction into American schools of a religious instruction such as is common in Europe, we do urge upon the consideration of every thoughtful American the suggestive fact that we have the only great school system the world has ever seen which does not include a definite and formal instruction in religion—with the single exception, France, which relinquished it in 1882; and France has put in place of its religious instruction, the most systematic and thorough moral and civic instruction the world has ever seen, and is to-day working with unflagging zeal to make the moral instruction the most efficient and vital part of its whole curriculum.

"This then is the emergency as we see it: increased demand upon character, and diminished care for the cultivation of character. Fortunately signs are not wanting of a wide-spread awakening to the seriousness of the situation. We are beginning to realize that what has been merely an article in our educational creed must become a working-principle in our educational practise; that





TWO PIONEER PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

The picture on the left shows what is known as the Andover Inn, near which is Phillips Academy, Andover. At this inn parents of students usually stop when in Andover. The building was formerly the home of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Phillips Academy, Andover, is the oldest of our preparatory schools. It was opened in 1778, its founder being Samuel Phillips, who desired it to be "a place for instructing youth not only in English and Latin grammar, writing, arithmetic, and all sciences wherein they are commonly taught, but more especially to learn (sic) them the Great End of the Real Business of Living."

The other picture shows the quadrangle at Phillips Academy, Exeter, which was founded by John Phillips, brother of Samuel Phillips, a few years later. Both belong to the period of the Revolutionary War. Andover and Exeter are quite near one another, Andover being in Massachusetts and Exeter just across the State line in New Hampshire.

Arthur Ruhl, who writes in *Scribner's Magazine* of several American preparatory schools, says these two, started in the heart of Puritan New England, "for over a century have kept alive the sacred fire with which the young nation was burning at their birth. No other schools have helped in the making of so many distinguished men, nor are they perhaps so saturated with traditions so peculiarly American."

It is a far cry from the fashionable preparatory school of to-day back to the early years of Andover and Exeter when "most of the boys were working their way as they went, raising vegetables to help pay their board, bundling up as if for a sleigh ride on Sundays to listen to three sermons in an unheated church, and on Monday reciting what they could remember of the discourses of the day before."

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the final question regarding education is whether it avails to produce the type of character required by the republic and the race."

TOPICS BEFORE THE N. E. A.

At the meeting of the National Educational Association in Boston in the week ending July 9, David Starr Jordan, President of the Leland Stanford University, led in the discussion of a report on moral education in public schools by denouncing college football. As now played, he described it as "a combination of pure brutality and pugilism." He believed the day might come when the present heads of schools and colleges would be called by their successors "cowardly and brutal" because they had not put a stop to current practises. He believes this sport "destroys the best there is in American youth." Moreover, it arouses "the same love of the sordid that has focused the interest of the country in a ring far away out in Nevada, where a black man and a white man were pommeling each other yesterday." He asserted that "no intelligence is required in the game of football" and that "blacksmiths and boiler-makers can play the game as well as men of finer intellect; in fact they are considered the best raw material for the game." President Jordan favored the substitution for the American game of the English game as played at Rugby.

Another topic under discussion was agricultural education. D. J. Crosby of Washington asserted that the boy who desires to learn how to dig a ditch, harness a horse, milk a cow, or use a plow, would go in vain to a college of agriculture. While we now have about three hundred more schools and colleges that teach agriculture than we had two years ago, they teach only theories. Prof. G. F. Warren of Cornell declared that the farmer nowadays who had no agricultural education is "headed for the poorhouse." The average income for an uneducated farmer he placed at $318 and quoted against these figures the income of ten college-bred farmers, as averaging $847.

Among men present at this meeting was David Snedden, the Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts. He is quoted by the New York *Evening Post* as saying that the educational status of the country is now good; the South, however, being backward, altho there is some awakening observable there. With the blacks the trouble has been to find efficient teachers. In New England city schools rank easily with the best, but the rural ones are behind those of Western States. Of agricultural schools he said the movement in behalf of them was particularly noticeable in the Middle West. This, however, is not so much a development of agriculture itself, as of conditions in agricultural life, which is being relieved of its former drudgery and loneliness, the farm being made more attractive to the boys as a future home. Some signs of the same movement are seen in the East, tho these are not as strong as in the West. Its influence on our national life eventually ought to be beneficial, since it will check the rush of population into cities.

COLLEGE GIRLS IN BUSINESS

Good Housekeeping recently printed an article, in which was pointed out the extent to which women graduates of colleges are becoming successful as employees of business houses, or as women in business for themselves. The article seems to have been suggested by an advertiser who was seeking as a stenographer a graduate of a college. Similar advertisements have since appeared in many newspapers, preference being distinctly avowed for graduates. Not only does the business man find in graduates a superior class of service, but college girls themselves are definitely forsaking the rôle of teacher for that of the business woman.

More and more does business call for trustworthiness, power to reason, and initiative on the part of subordinate employees, and these qualities have been developed in girls while at college. The positions open to women increase more and more in practical fields. This is even true in educational work, when the teaching has in view an industrial or commercial vocation, the applicants among teachers being "not enough to fill the demands for them."

College training, however, does not include the teaching of stenography and typewriting, which must be acquired afterward, because thorough knowledge of them is requisite in most business positions that women are likely to obtain at the start. Many examples are given of the positions to which women, starting thus, may rise. They include departmental positions in charitable societies, factories, mercantile houses, stores, mining companies, employment agencies, and magazine offices. In a department store, for example, a graduate of Vassar supervises the manners and dress of salesgirls, investigates and arbitrates their complaints, visits the sick, keeps a critical eye on the restaurant, and presides over the vacation cottage for employees at the seashore. Notable among lines of business in which college girls have established themselves are tea-rooms, in which distinct success has been achieved in many large cities. In one case there was added to the tea-room the business of importing fabrics and art objects from Asia. Millinery and dressmaking establishments on a large scale have also been established by college girls. In order to succeed in them it has been found that a girl should first have been a commercial buyer or otherwise been connected in some important way with a department store. Of the subject in general the writer says:

"A college degree, allowing for proverbial exceptions, stands for trained faculties, a mind taught how to marshal its forces to bear on the issue at hand without waste of time and energy. Education is not necessarily a collection of facts to be marketed in schoolhouses, but a state of mind, a point of view, a mental attitude toward life. It is because the college girl is waking up to that that she is bringing her energies to the occupation that will not only 'pay,' but will broaden and deepen her education, to the good of her body, mind, and soul—the practical problems.

"There seems to have been a tendency for graduates to gravitate toward the cities, but there are more and more women who are asking themselves, 'Can I not build up a little business in my home town, where, if I make less money, still I will spend less?' And they have utilized to advantage the raw material at hand, as did a certain Rhode Island girl who returned from college to find her father and brothers giving up a dairy farm as a bad proposition. She begged them to let her take it over and then, so to speak, she took it by the collar, shook up its slipshod methods, and jerked it to its feet. A careful study of up-to-date theories and detailed attention to the minutest problems enabled her to pay off the heavy mortgage and make of it a thriving business.

"Women must admit to one handicap in an independent business life—business wears a temporary aspect to most girls. For if she is normally constituted, every girl hopes that some day she will be happily married. This idea being firmly established in every one's head, it is harder for a woman to get capital to start in business and harder for her to throw herself with the necessary intensity into what she undertakes. She has the brains, but she lacks the daring, the willingness to risk and take the chances necessary to a successful business career, partly because in so doing she is fighting all the sex traditions that have taught her that it was for her to reserve, to hold back, to keep the level of security upon which the family life best flourishes, and partly because there is little inspiration to build up only to give up.

"Time is modifying one of these conditions, and the fact that more and more women are

(*Continued on page* 180)

MARY LYON'S BIRTHPLACE, BUCKLAND, MASS.

The accompanying illustration, taken from a life of Mary Lyon, published many years ago, will illustrate the lowly conditions out of which she emerged to become the founder of Mt. Holyoke Seminary. Mrs. Gilchrist's new "Life of Mary Lyon," published a few weeks ago, gives many details of the poverty to which she was born and which was much accentuated by her father's early death, leaving her mother with a large family of children to rear on this sterile and remote hillside farm.

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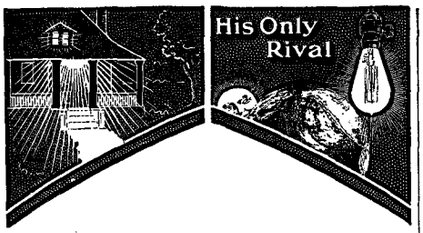

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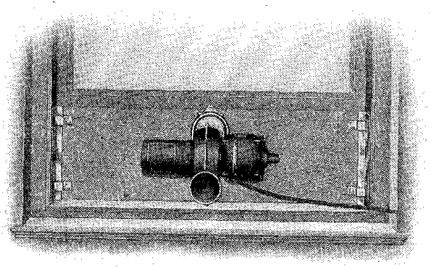
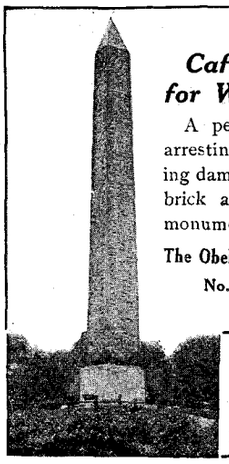
To E. F. Sturtevant Co., Hyde Park, Mass.

Express C. O. D. one ventilating set size E slow speed with flexible discharge pipe. Want to force outside air into sick room. Please rush. Baby needs account intense heat. Voltage one hundred, alternating current, sixty cycles.

Dr. A. M. Clarke.





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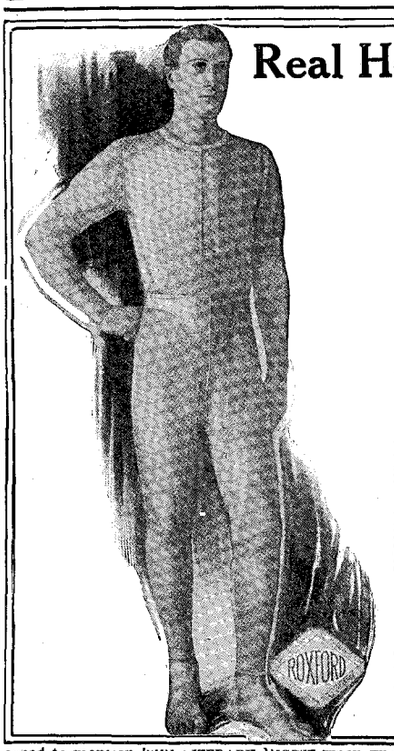
* See article in Literary Digest July 16th, 1910.



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50c., 75c., $1.00. Send your name for the Book and please yourself

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THE EDUCATIONAL WORLD

(*Continued from page* 178)

going into independent business is bringing the other to the point where the woman may sell out a well-run establishment with dignity and profit—not simply shut up shop."

THE SUPERIOR SCHOOLS OF GERMANY

Edward Spanhoofd of St. Paul's school, Concord, in an address printed recently in *The Educational Review*, points out some of the reasons which have made the scholarship produced in German schools superior to our own. He does not enter upon a discussion of the fact of such superiority, feeling this to be unnecessary because it "is so generally conceded." His aim rather is to enumerate some of the reasons which have led to the production of superiority.

He first cites the large schoolrooms in which boys study as hindrances rather than helps in the proper performance of work. They introduce disturbing elements and prevent a boy from concentrating his mind on studies for any length of time. Again "our arrangement of making a preparation period precede, if possible, every recitation would not appear to a German educator the ideal one." A lesson learned for only an hour can not stick in the boy's mind, as can one that was learned the night before.

Schedules in German schools are so arranged as to change rapidly from one subject to another, "thus providing for that variety which the youthful mind craves." It is the aim of German teachers to teach as much as possible in class, especially in the lower forms, and to reduce as much as possible all outside work. The writer believes that the curriculums of German schools "are largely responsible for the superior scholarship." The languages, for example, are begun at a much earlier age than with us—Latin at nine, French at twelve, and Greek at thirteen; ages which are the ones best adapted to the study of languages. Natural sciences are taught throughout the whole school course, including, in the lower forms or grades, botany, sociology, and physiology, which are taught through elementary descriptive methods adapted to the child's age and appealing to his imagination. So also are history and geography taught throughout the entire course, three or four recitations being held each week. In this country, however, "it is quite possible for the American boy to pass through school and college without ever having studied American history." The writer gives much emphasis to the absence from German schools of marks and examinations.

"Our marking system changes the teacher to a great extent into an examiner, who has to find out what the pupil knows of the lesson, for the mark is given for that, who teaches to be sure, but only if there is some time for it during and after this examination, and it makes the pupil substitute the attainment of *marks* for the attainment of *knowledge*. These are the tendencies. Fortunately, there are a great many teachers who refuse to give in to the tyranny of the marking system, and there are a great many more boys who do not need the incentive of marks and study for the acquisition of knowledge for its own sake."

The writer contends that a great deal of the efficiency of German schools is owing to

Superior to Lemonade
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a refreshing drink.

Another Remarkable Haynes (

In 1909 we startled the motor world by placing the Haynes "Model 19" 5-passenger touring car on the market at the astonishingly low price of $2000.

The effect upon the trade and public was instantaneous. Within 30 days from the time our first announcement had appeared in the National Magazines we had *definite advance payment orders* for more cars than we could make.

HAYNES

This new model not only appealed to the man who was considering paying $3000 for a car, and who saw in this Haynes an opportunity of saving $1000 on his purchase—

But it appealed to the man who found that by paying only $500 more than the cost of a *temporary* car of common quality, it was possible for him to get a car of *known* quality and reputation that would pr *permanently satisfactory investm*

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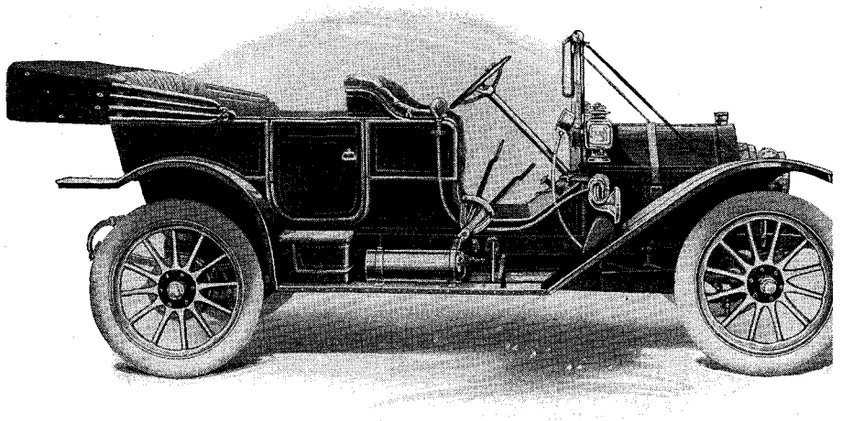
They predicted that either it be necessary for us to reduc quality or increase the price.

We have done neither.

Aside from minor *improvem* a wider, roomier tonneau, l wheel base, etc.—the car re unchanged, and it also remains

The most remarkable automobile value e put on the market



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It has 35-40 horse power.
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And the fact that the 1910
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This year's
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Orders are already in for early
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Send coupon for detailed in-
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e will also put out a limited number of big seven-passenger palace cars, with fifty-horse-power, for those who prefer a car of this size.

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Please send me your printed matter, testimonials, and the names of prominent owners of Haynes cars, together with such other information as is important to prospective automobile buyers.

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the master who is placed in charge of the class and who is known as the *ordinarius*.

"It is his duty to make himself thoroughly acquainted with every boy of his class as well as with his home life and the members of his family. To him, therefore, a boy may turn in any difficulty of his moral, physical, and intellectual life. The *ordinarius* looks after the proper arrangement and correlation of the studies of his class; he sets the dates for handing in the German compositions and other longer exercises in languages or mathematics, so that at no time there shall be an undue accumulation of outside work. He visits the recitations of other teachers of his class, sees that class work is done at the proper time, and examines, from time to time, the note-books in which all compositions and exercises have been neatly copied."

Athletics, we are told, play no such all-absorbing part in the German boy-student's life as to interfere seriously with his scholarship. He plays ball, tramps through woods and fields, rows and swims, but his twenty-eight or thirty recitations a week "take too much of his energy to permit him to make hard work of his games and sports." In this country, on the contrary, highly organized games consume so much of a boy's energy that he "must perforce treat his studies lightly and make play of them, so to speak." Finally, the author cites as a favoring influence in scholarship, the greater length of the German school-year:

"The German boy gets 12 weeks of vacation, which leaves him a school year of 40 weeks, or nearly 8 weeks more than the American boy has, who often gets as much as 20 weeks of vacation and a school year of only 32 weeks. During a gymnasium course of 9 years, it will be seen, therefore, that the German boy receives 72 weeks more of schooling, which make up more than two American school years. No wonder that the German boy at the age of 18 or 19, when he leaves school, is in scholarship the equal of our college students at the end of their sophomore year. It is, however, to be remembered that this scholarship gained at school constitutes all the liberal education that a German youth receives; whereas in America the school education is supplemented by the instruction of the colleges.

"It seems to me that, on comparing the German and American systems of education, one may come to these conclusions: (1) That undoubtedly the American college graduate ought to be better educated than a German *abiturient*, and generally is so if he has taken advantage of all the opportunities that his four years' college course offers him, but that (2) The advantage is not one of four, but only of two years, since the curriculum of a German gymnasium generally embraces the studies that are pursued in the freshman and sophomore years of the college course. (3) That the German boy reaches the end of his school education at the age of between eighteen and nineteen years and then goes to the university to enter upon professional studies; whereas the American college student at the end of his sophomore year is generally two years older.

"Now, what is obvious from all this, is that the experience of the American colleges goes far to prove the Germans correct in drawing the dividing-line between liberal and professional studies at the age of 18 or 19. Our boys generally stay at school until that age, and I want to ask, What is there to hinder the schools from completing a youth's liberal education at that age? In other words, from taking over the work of the first two college years? I think that there is a possibility of enriching our courses without putting too heavy a burden on the shoulders or rather the heads of our boys."

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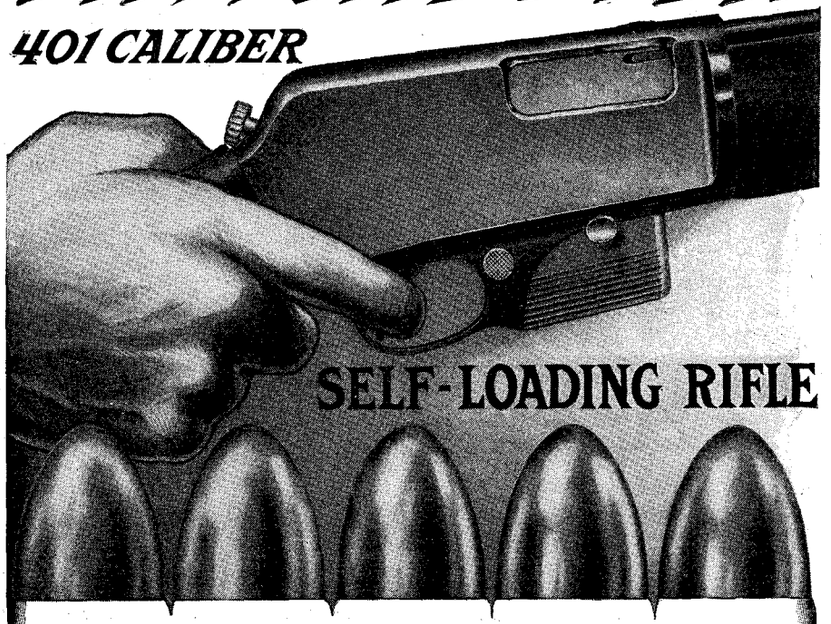

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This new Winchester is all that the big game hunter's heart could desire. It is reloaded by recoil, and has a detachable magazine which enables it to be fired a series of shots with great ease and rapidity without the sacrifice of accuracy. Although the cartridge it handles hits a harder blow than the .30 U. S. Army, it is compact and light to carry. In the sureness, strength and simplicity of its action, and in its hitting power, no other recoil operated rifle approaches it.

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY Publishers, 44-60 E. 23d Street, NEW YORK

A BLOW TO COLLEGE ATHLETICS

A writer in *The Nation* comments, with some pleasure, on a recent report on physical development among students of Yale as made by the director of the Yale gymnasium. In this report *The Nation* finds "the apologetic note distinctly present," which is something new, since athletic directors "have seldom before been called upon to prove that physical training is good for the body." This, however, is what the report seeks to do, in that it attempts to explain the striking fact that, "between his freshman year and his senior year, the undergraduate shows no appreciable improvement, so far as may be judged by outward physical manifestation." In height, weight, and muscular development the freshman average and the senior average are virtually the same. Only in lung development is there an increase and this is slight. Such is the record in a college where eighty-eight per cent. of students take part in some form of athletics in addition to doing gymnasium work.

The director undertakes to explain this situation on the ground that the period when boys are students at college is physically "a period of arrested development," so that for a college man to hold his own is something, and to make a gain, however slight, is proof of the efficiency of physical culture. The writer in *The Nation* remarks that the figures from Yale "concede what the most fervent opponent of muscle worship in the colleges would scarcely venture to claim." He says further:

"For some time it had become the fashion to argue that it was absurd to decry athletics, since it was a well-known fact that the best athletes in the college were as a rule among the best scholars.

"It really was not a well-known fact. Common experience and common sense all pointed the other way. But the bold repetition of an obvious falsehood is always impressive. . . . The Harvard figures disposed with neatness and dispatch of the paradox that the hardest workers are those who do not work. The athlete who found no time for study as an undergraduate made no particularly happy showing in the professional schools, and the undergraduate who was faithful to his work did. If athleticism was to be justified at all, it was within its own domain of the physical.

"And now come the Yale figures to indicate that even in the domain of the physical, athleticism, with its vast and costly machinery, works results totally out of proportion to the expenditure of money, time, effort, and interest. We say 'indicate' and not 'show' because, as we have already stated, we believe the Yale figures prove too much. We feel that athletics must do good, and actually do so. We find the only value of the Yale figures—tho a very high value it is—in proving the disproportion between the zeal and clamor that go into athletics and the result. The figures do not convince us that football and rowing produce no favorable effect on the college man's physical development. They do support the conviction that such good as football, rowing, and all the other college sports accomplish, might be attained at a much smaller sacrifice of the things colleges were once upon a time supposed to stand for."

A Good Guesser.—"You can't guess what sister said about you just before you came in, Mr. Highcollar," said little Johnnie.

"I haven't an idea in the world, Johnnie."

"That's it. You guessed it the very first time."—*Tit-Bits.*

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Connoisseur.—"When Mark Twain came to Washington to try and get a decent copyright law passed, a Representative took him out one afternoon to Chevy Chase," said a correspondent.

"Mark Twain refused to play golf himself, but he consented to walk over the course and watch the Representative's strokes.

"The Representative was rather a duffer. Teeing off, he sent clouds of earth flying in all directions. Then, to hide his confusion, he said to his guest:

"'What do you think of our links here, Mr. Clemens?'

"'Best I ever tasted,' said Mark Twain, as he wiped the dirt from his lips with his handkerchief."—*Washington Star.*

Truthful, Anyway.—The vicar, observing one of his flock coming out of the village public-house, gravely said to him, "John, my friend, I am sorry to see you coming out of a public-house."

"Yes, yer reverence, an' Ah's sorry to be seen coomin' oot; but as Ah's nee money left, and t' landlord won't put it on t' slate, Ah had t' coom oot, otherwise thoo wouldn't ha' sin me for an hour or twa as yit."—*Tit-Bits.*

Corrected.—FIRST WOMAN—"Look here! Did you say I stole that tanner you lost?"

SECOND WOMAN—"No, I didn't. I only said that if you hadn't 'elped me to look for it I might have found it."—*Tit-Bits.*

Gallant.—SHE—"If I were a man, I should never marry."

HE—"If you were a man, I should never marry."—*M. A. P.*

WISE WORDS

A Physician on Food.

A physician out in Oregon has views about food. He says:

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SMALL BOY—"Fishin'."

MINISTER—"A vera reasonable suggestion, my laddie."

SMALL BOY (guardedly)—"But he wouldna catch muckle."

MINISTER (surprized)—"What makes ye think that?"

SMALL BOY (knowingly)—"Because, ye see, he had only twa wir-r-ms!"—*London Sketch.*

Blest Be Nothing.—WIFE—"The doctor writes that in view of our poor circumstances he will not present his bill immediately."

ARTIST—"We are lucky that our circumstances are no better; if they were, we might have to pay at once!"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Stupid People!—TRAVELER—"Haven't you a time-table?"

STATION-AGENT—"We used to have one until the people began to think the trains were supposed to keep to it."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

July 15.—It is reported that an international syndicate of bankers have closed a deal in London for the purchase of Oklahoma oil-fields for $20,000,000.

July 16.—Fifteen thousand coal miners go on strike at Bilbao, Spain.

Carlos E. Restrepo, Vice-president of the Colombian House of Representatives, is elected President of the Republic.

July 17.—Japan notifies the European powers of the termination of commercial treaties at the end of a year.

July 19.—About 10,000 men strike on the Northeastern Railroad in England.

It is announced that King George has decorated Thomas Hardy, the novelist, and Sir William Crookes, the chemist, with the Order of Merit.

Dispatches state that English men of letters have formed a new society, to be known as the British Academy of Letters and to correspond to the French Academy of Immortals.

July 20.—The cruiser *Tacoma* is sent to Cape Gracia, Nicaragua, to protect E. W. Trimmer, the American Consul there.

Three towns are reported destroyed by forest fires in Manitoba.

July 21.—The Northeastern Railroad Company wins its strike at Newcastle, England, over 12,000 men.

According to dispatches, the majority of President Zelaya's new Nicaraguan Cabinet are bitterly anti-American.

Domestic

July 16.—Speaker Cannon is temporarily overcome by the heat while making an address at Winfield, Kan.

July 17.—It is reported that only about $400,000 of the tax on corporations, approximating $27,000,000, remains to be collected.

July 18.—The Pennsylvania Railroad and its employees east of Pittsburg agree on a settlement of the questions in controversy and a strike is averted.

Dean C. Worcester, American Secretary of the Interior for the Philippines, is attacked by Moros in Palawan; his bodyguard kill three of the outlaws and wound several.

The conductors and trainmen of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada and the Vermont Central Railroad strike for higher wages

The Interstate Commerce Commission reports that 8,722 people were killed and 95,626 injured on the railways of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1909.

July 19.—Major-General Leonard Wood assumes his duties as Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

The resignation of Miss Caroline Hazard as President of Wellesley College is announced at Boston.

July 21.—Complete census returns for Rhode Island, the first completed State count, show a population of 542,674, an increase of 26.6 per cent.

Eleven soldiers are killed and several injured by the premature explosion of a powder charge in a 12-inch gun at Fortress Monroe, Va.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.*

"L. B.," Sacramento, Cal.—"Kindly give the translation of an inscription upon a bronze, which reads as follows: 'Opima Spolia.'"

The meaning of this Latin phrase is "the spoils of honor," having reference to the arms taken by a victorious general from the vanquished foe on a field of battle. The expression may be found in the works of the great Roman historian, Livy.

"O. R. C.," Windham, N. Y.—"Would it ever be proper to substitute the verb 'transpire' for the verb 'perspire'?"

These two verbs can not be used interchangeably, as they refer to two distinctly different actions. The action exprest by the verb "transpire" is "to emit as *vapor;* cause to pass off as *insensible* perspiration," whereas the verb "perspire" refers to the eliminating of a *fluid* excretion by the skin. Perspiration is increased transpiration, and the verbs expressing these conditions should be differentiated.

"E. H.," New York, N. Y.—"When a quotation ends a sentence, should not the period be put after the quotation-mark rather than before it, as the period denotes the end of the sentence?"

No definite grammatical rule can be quoted on this subject, but it is the custom and usage throughout the United States invariably to place the period before the double quotation-points. Usage varies in other countries, but in the United States printing establishments are unanimous on this point.

"J. V. Y.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Please state whether the word, 'posted' may be correctly used in the sense of 'informed.'"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 1388, col. 1) states that this is a colloquial use of the verb "post," derived from its application in bookkeeping to the addition of new items to the matter contained in the ledger. The verb "informed" is preferable in such sentences as, "He is thoroughly informed on foreign affairs."

"B. S. B.," Kansas City, Mo.—"Kindly give the correct method of forming the past tense and participle of the verb 'to forecast.' The form 'forecasted' seems to be frequently used, altho one newspaper in this section of the country is very much annoyed by such expressions as 'He forecasted fair weather for to-day.'"

The past tense and participle of this verb as given by the STANDARD DICTIONARY are *forecast* and *forecasting*, respectively, and that these forms are supported by literary usage may be seen from the following quotations: "*On some day forecast* in Heaven"—Rossetti. "Forecasting in what place to set upon them"—Milton. Literary usage is not uniform respecting the form of the past tense, however, as instances may be noted in which "forecasted" is employed, and this fact renders the question open to discussion.

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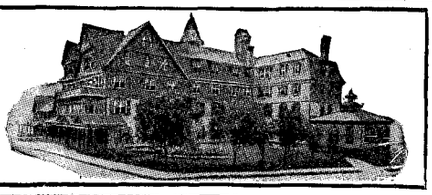

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Our profit on this business—the largest of its kind—is but little more than two per cent.

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In one food campaign which we recently worked out we employed over 150 men to gather the needed facts.

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Our clients are asked to sign no long-time contracts. They make no commitments as to what they will spend.

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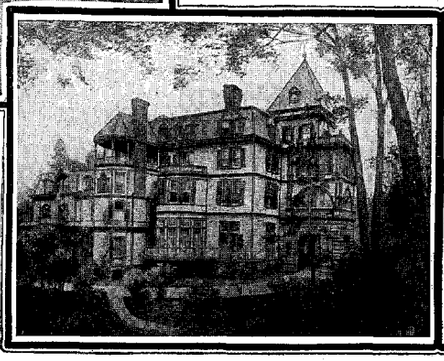

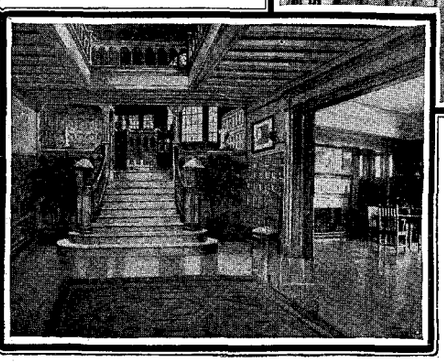

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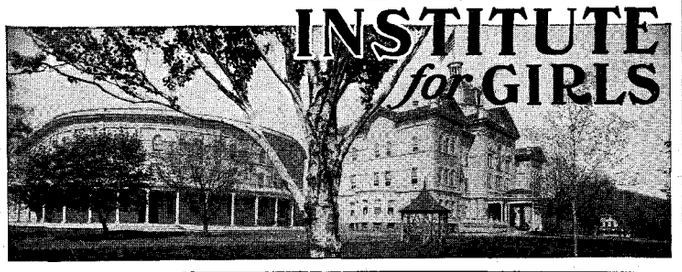

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